THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 5 JULY, 1834. [NO. 2350.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN COCKE, Esquire, late a Captain of Infantry in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, and Effects of the above named JOHN COCKE, deceased, with Probate of his last Will and Testament annexed thereto, should be granted to LEWIS GRANT, of Bombay, Esquire, as one of the Attornies of the Reverend JUST HENRY ALT, Clerk, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament of the said John Cocke, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 3d day of July, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the ...reme Court of Judicature at Bom...ters of Administration of all and ...oods, Chatt...s, Rights and Cre... BIN CHOTTOO, late of ...dan and Inhabitant, deceased, ...ASSABOYE, the younger ...ceased, all persons con... hereby apprized thereof.— ...of June, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
...ROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

[redacted]

اشتہار

در سوپریم کورٹ منبئی عرض ہو...
برای گرفتن سند وکالت تما...
املاک مرحوم تاگو بن چھو تو باشندہ...
منبئی واوہ خواھد شد بہ ماسابامی کرزنے
ووی مرحوم مذکور است میہ وابستگان
ویرا معلوم گردد ۳۰ جون ۱۸۳۴
جی می لارکن

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SORABJEE COWASJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to CURSETBOYE and HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Widow and eldest Son of the said deceased—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th July, 1834.

E. C. MORGAN,
Proctor.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી શેરાબજી કાવશજી શ્રી મુમબઇનો રેહેવાશી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુમબઇની જુદીકોરટની કુરીમ કોરટમા એ મરનારનુ વીલ બરશદખાઇ તથા બરો કોકરો કોરમજી એમઓએ અરજ કીધેકે જે મકને મલે એ વારાતે શરવે લોકો જે કોઇ એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જા કેર થાએ તા ૪ ઠી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪
ઇ—શી—મારઝીન
વ કીલ.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of FRANK GORE WILLOCK, Esquire, late a Captain in the Royal Navy, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, estate and effects whatsoever of the abovenamed FRANK GORE WILLOCK, deceased, may be granted to EDWARD HULSE WILLOCK, Esquire, the brother of the said Frank Gore Willock, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated the 27th day of June, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

AT a general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of the Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTENDEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously:—"That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers are accordingly recommended to authorize the Sale of the said claim, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,84,900, either by a direct communication of their assent to the undersigned, or by the appointment of local proxies to vote in favor of the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary, Tontine of India.

Calcutta, 23d May, 1834.

NOTICE.—Parties requiring information on the affairs of the Bengal Provident Society, are requested to apply to

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—FIFTH CLASS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of Sa. Rs. 380 per share, will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on and after Wednesday, the 4th proximo, to Subscribers, or their duly authorized agents, on production of the original Certificate of Admission, accompanied by an Affidavit in the following form, to be sworn to by an uninterested party:—

"I. *A, B.* do hereby make oath and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, *C. D.*, on whose life an interest is said to be held in a certain Society or Scheme, called the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was alive at (*a*) on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and that the said *C. D.* is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the person on whose life Certificate, No. in the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was originally applied for and subscribed:—As witness my hand at (*b*) this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty

(*d*) A. B.

Sworn before me
at (*b*)
this day of 183
(*c*) E. F."

☞ It is requested that claims for dividends may be made in writing, and, should the documents submitted be found in order, the amount payable will be immediately forwarded to applicants, together with the Certificates of Admission.

B. J. LEIGHTON.
SECY. BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

No. 10 Raneemoody Gully
28th May, 1834.

(*a*) *Place of Residence.*
(*b*) *Place of Attestation.*
(*c*) *Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.*
(*d*) *Signature of Deponent.*

ON Wednesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will submit for sale by public auction, a very choice assortment of valuable goods, recently imported, consisting of *Superb plated* ... with rich emboss'd Silver ... newest patterns; such ... Tureens, Meat Dishes and Covers, Curry Dishes with heaters, round and oblong Salvers, Toast Racks, Bottle Stands, Bread Baskets, Candlesticks, Chamberditto, Egg stands, Bottle Labels, Liquor Frames, Cruet stands shade Snuffers, &c., &c., also *Rich cut glass ware,* comprizing Decanters, Jugs, Tumblers, Wine and Water Glasses, Claret, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Salt cellars, Pickle Bottles. *Queen's-sware*—Dinner & Breakfast services, Dessert ditto, Jugs, Basons. &c. &c. Japan'd Tea and Sandwich Trays, two new double barrel'd Guns in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete. The remainder of an Invoice of London made wearing apparel, Military Surtouts, Trowers, Vests, Waistcoat Pieces, Corduroy Breechs, &c. Sold to close the account, a few dozens of Cinnamon water, books, and a great variety of other goods; the whole of which will be exposed to public view on Thursday next, the 10th instant.

N. B. The Plated ware being of the best description and corresponding in pattern, elegant Table services may be composed therefrom, suitable to large families or messes.

FOR Sale—Fresh Cape Garden Seeds, just received and for sale in packets, containing various sorts, at rupees 15 per packet.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. are now landing from the Ship *Upton Castle,* a very extensive assortment of Wines of the first quality consisting of,—

Carbonell's 1st and 2nd Growth Clarets.
Ditto Sherry and Port.

Champagne Brandy from *Thomas Dunkin, Bourdeaux,* and Superior Champagne (sparkling) from ditto, imported to express order.

PELLETIER'S SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., have for sale at their rooms, a few ounce bottles of this valuable Medicine, at 5 Rs. per phial.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd July, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London:—

Pale Sherry in quarts at	22	Rs.	per	doz.
Ditto in pints "	12	"		"
Brown Sherry in quarts "	22	"		"
2nd Growth Claret "	20	"		"
Ditto ditto, in pints "	11	"		"
Old Madeira in quarts "	21	"		"
Bucellas "	18	"		"
Hock "	18	"		"
Cognac Brandy "	15	"		"
Old Pale Brandy "	18	"		"
Whiskey "	18	"		"
Ditto in pints "	10	"		"
Old Rum " quarts "	14	"		"
Geneva " "	12	"		"

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. S. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834,

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at ... dozen, in cases ... 1834.

... at the Godown of Messrs DIROM, CARTER and Co., a fresh batch of the above mentioned Beer, just landed *ex Minerva,* price Rs. 49 per hhd.

Bombay, 4th July, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

5th July, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London..... Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Old Port.....do.....each..... 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam *ex Euphrates,* in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 5th July, 1834.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE, has for sale, at his Shop, in Hummum Street, No. 13, opposite to Messrs. YATES AND CO., Hodgson's Beer, bottled in October last, at Rs. 4 2 0 per dozen, and Old Sherry at Rs. 12 per dozen.

ALSO,

Oil Skin at Rs. 8 per yard.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

G. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd July, 1834.

LOST OR STOLEN

FROM the Commanding Officer's Bungalow at Colabah, on the evening of the 29th June, a BROACH, set with Garnets, Turquois, and Pearls, in the form of a Maltese Cross; whoever will bring the same to the Commanding Officer of H. M. 40th Regiment, at Colabah, will receive fifteen Rupees Reward.

Bombay, 4th July, 1834.

ખોવાઇગુ અથવા ચોરાઇગુછે

શ્રી ઢોલાણામોનાં ઢકાંનકીગ આપીશર નાં બંગલામોથી તારીખ ૨૬ મી જુનને દીને શાંજનાં બરોચ નાંમની શલી ઇઆકુત તથા મોરોબા તથા મોતીવને જડેલી માલતીર ઢરાશ જેવી ખોવાઇ અથવા ચોરાઇછે તે જેઢોઇ પાદશાઢી ૪૦ મી રીજમીતનાં ઢકાંન કીગ આપીશરને શ્રી ઢોલાણે બાવી આપશે તેને રૂપીઆ ૧૫ ઇનાંમનાં આપશે

તારીખ ૪ ઠી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are hereby informed, that the Reading Room and Circulating Library, Bookseller's and Stationer's Shops, hitherto conducted in RAGOONATH HURRYCHUND'S name, will, from the 1st proximo, be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. DAVID FITZPATRICK, for and on behalf, of the Proprietor—to whom it is requested all References, Orders and Remittances, may in future be made.

The Proprietor, in returning his thanks to his constituents for the patronage and support, he has hitherto been favored with, requests that all those indebted to the late concern, will immediately adjust their accounts, to enable him to close the books.

DAVID FITZPATRICK, begs to give general notice, that he has been placed by the Proprietor, in charge of the establishment alluded to in the above advertisement, and in soliciting a continuance of the public Patronage and support to state, that no exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to the public in general, and to his constituents and subscribers in particular.

Nesbit lane, 24th June, 1834.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STUART AND Co., on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at twelve o'clock, 240 bundles of Sheet Iron, landed in a damaged state from the Ship *Bombay Packet.*

Bombay, 1st July, 1834.

LISBON WINE FOR SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEES SON'S, have still remaining on hand, a small quantity of superior Lisbon wine, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole pipe.....at 280 rupees.
Half Ditto.....at 145 do.
Fifth Ditto.....at 65 do.
In Bottles.....at 9 do. per dozen.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

FRESH CAPE GARDEN SEEDS, IMPORTED PER SHIP TRIUMPH.

PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE and ... have for sale at their shop ... tity of the above, which ... the notice of their friend ...

Bomb...

TO BE LET—The ... the House, op... Church. For part... BHOY PESTON...

TO BE LET—A ... Street.
One ditto, at C...
Upper part of a ... Square.
Apply to CURSETEE JA...

TO BE LET—A commodious upper-storied House, situated in Forbes Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. CHARLTON, for immediate entry.

Apply to MANOCKJEE LIMJEE COWASJEE or FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq. at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 5th July, 18...

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for ... sent year, shewing the correlati... according to the various modes of r... time among the HINDOOS, PA... MAHOMEDANS, and MALABA... Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOONATH HURRICHUNDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted with NOUROJEE MANOCKJEE, Parsee, inhabitant of Bombay, to purchase from him a Garden, with Batty fields, Plantations, &c. situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near the Kanley Buttaree, and between the Gardens of Wisswanath Luxumon stone cutter, and Ghantee Luxumon. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or otherwise, upon the premises, or any other claim or interest therein, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to prefer their claim or demand at the Office of Mr. HENRY EDWARD SOUTHOUSE, in Military Square, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof—otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded from asserting the same—Dated this 2d day of July, 1834.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • ઈીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

રઘુનાઠ • ઙરીચંદરજી • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • ઈીનદુ • રેઙેવાશીએ • પારશી • નવરોજી • માંણેઙજી • શ્રી • મુમબઇના • રેઙેવાશી • પારશી • વાડી • એઙ • ખેતરો • તથા • જઙાડો • તથા • એ • વગેરે • શાઠે • વેચાતી • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • ઙીધુંછે • તે • શ્રી • બા ઙારઙોટ • ઙાંનલી • બતેરી • આગાલછે • તથા • વી શ્રુનાઠ • લખશીમેંન • ઘોનડઙોરો • તથા • ઘાતી • લખશીમેંનની • વાડીઓની • વચમોછે—એ • ઉપર • ઙરએઙ • લોઙ • અથવા • લોઙોનો • ગીરવી અથવા • બીજી • ઙાંઇ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગલ્યુ • પોચનુ • હોએતો • તેનાંઓને • જંણ • ઙરે ચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • મીશતર કુનરી • ઇડવરડ • શાહુઠ • ઙાહુશાની • આઙીશ • ઙોદમો • મીલીટેરી • ઇશઙ્રુએરમોછે • તાંકાં • જા ઙર • ઙરે—મુદ્દત • પઢી • ઙોઇનો • દાવો • ઙબુલ • ઙરશે • નઈી—તારીખ ૨ જી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪

જાહેર खबर.

जाहीर खबर ऐशीजे रघुनाथ हरिश्चंद्रजी मुंबईकर हिंदु याणे नौरोजी माणकजी पारशी मुंबईकर या बरोबर एक बाग, शेतें व वाडी इत्यादिकांसुद्धा विकत घेण्याचा करार केला आहे; तो बाग कोटाबाहेर कनलो बतेरी येथें विश्वनाथ लक्षुमण पाथरवट, व घांटी लक्षुमण यांचे बागाचे मध्यें आहे. जर कोणी मनुष्यांचा हा बाग इत्यादिकावर गाहाणं वगैरे याचा दावा असेल तर त्यानी कोटांत मिलिटेरी आक्वींत मस्तर हेनरी एडवर्ड साहेबाचे आफिसात जाउन त्याप्रमाणे आजपासून १४ दिवसांचे आंत सांगावें. नाहींतर त्यांचा दावा रद्द होईल.

[illegible] २ री जुलई १८३४.

[illegible] BOMBAY CALENDAR for the present [illegible] ules, Regulations, and [illegible] nterest not previously [illegible] a List of the Officers [illegible] Hon'ble Company's [illegible] hness the Nizam's [illegible] r copy.

[illegible] ier office—The Origine from No. 7 to

[illegible]	3 0 0
[illegible] ey,	0 2 0
[illegible]	0 2 0
[illegible]	1 0 0
[illegible] ills of Lading per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible] Medical Gentleman proceeding to [illegible] ngland, willing to take charge of the [illegible] a Ship to sail between 1st and 15th [illegible] or London, is requested to apply to [illegible] THEAKER, at the Office of Messrs. [illegible] HIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

FOR Sale—No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SAVUCKLOLL VIRZLOLL, of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, has contracted with ATMARAM RAMCHUNDER, PILLAJEE ANTOBA, MUCCOND ANTOBA, Taylors, GUNNOBA GOVINDJEE, PANDOBA GOVINDJEE, and BHANJEE GOVINDJEE, Weavers, respectively of the same place, to purchase their joint House of four apartments, together with the Ground thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being without the Town Walls of Bombay in Shaik Mamon's Street, at or near Gunneshwaddy. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage or inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded thereform.—Dated this 4th July, 1834.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • ઈીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

શાવઙલાલ • વીરજલાલ • શ્રી • મુમબઇના • ઈીનદુ • વેપારીએ • ઘેઙેર • એઙ • ગાલા • ચેમારનુ જમીન • શ્રુધાં • આતમારામ • રામચંદર • તથા • પીલાજી • આનતોબા • તથા • મઙંડ • અનતોબા • દરજીઓ • તથા • ગનોબા • ગોવીનડજી • તથા પાંડોબા ગોવીનડજી • તથા • લાંનજી • ગોવીનડજી • ખતરીઓ • એ • શરવે • શ્રી • મુમબઇનાં • રેઙેવાશીઓ છે • એઓ • પાશેથી • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • ઙીધુંછે • તે • શ્રી • બાઙારઙોટ • રોખ • મેંમનનાં • મોઙોલાનો ધનેશવાડી • આગાલછે—એ • ઉપર • ઙરએઙ • લોઙ • અથવા • લોઙોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશાની રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગલ્યુ • પોચનુ • હોએતો • તેનાંઓને • જંણ • ઙરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • મીશતર • જે—પી—લારઙી નશ • ઘારાનાં • વઙીલને • જઙેર • ઙરે—મુદતપઢી ઙોઇનો • દાવો • ઙબુલ • ઙરશે • નઈી—તા • ૪ ઠી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine ship EARL of ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail between 1st and 15th August for London.

Apply to Captain THEAKER at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE "CARNATIC," J. S. BILES, Commander. Will have quick dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 5th July, 1834.

[illegible] LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE [illegible] AND CALCUTTA,

[illegible] SHAW, (H. [illegible] accommodations for Passengers, an experienced Surgeon; will sail on the 8th instant.

Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE ORIENTAL, 512 tons, G. FIDLER, Commander. Carries a Surgeon, for plans of her Cabins apply to Captain FIDLER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine ship "DUKE OF ROXBURGH," 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will be dispatched in the course of 10 days. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 5th July 1834'

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Teak ship "PALMYRA", of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon; she will be despatched about first the week in August. Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

TO sail on or before 10th July, the fast sailing ship MARY BIBBY, THOS. NEALE, Commander, will certainly sail not later than above, and has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1834.

No. 285.—The following alphabetical list of barrack stores is published for general information, and is to be followed exactly in all returns and indents. All articles not included in this list, and which are at present borne on returns as barrack stores, are to be made over to the ordnance department.

On the same principle, the ordnance department will make over such articles of this list as were included in the table of proportions sanctioned by government letter, No. 3677, 10th October 1833, to the barrack department, with the exception of padlocks and copper measures, which will be borne upon both returns as heretofore.

List of barrack stores.

Bars, leaping	Locks, pad, brass, double
Beds, guard room, wooden.	Ditto, ditto, single.
Benches, wooden.	Lock, pad, iron, double.
Blocks, chopping.	Ditto, ditto, single.
Boxes, sand.	Logs, with chain.
Ditto, sentry, wooden.	Mallets, gong.
Casks, spirit.	Measures, gallon, copper.
Ditto, water.	Ditto, ½ do. do.
Chairs, office.	Ditto, ¼ do. do.
Chests, arm.	Ditto, 1 dram cup do.
Ditto, Clothing.	Ditto, 2 do. do.
Ditto, record.	Ditto, 3 do. do.
Ditto, treasure, iron.	Ditto, 4 do do.
Ditto, ditto, wooden.	Ditto, 5 do. do.
Ditto, weather.	Moats leather, for wells.
Cloth, green baize, yards.	Presses, wooden.
Cocks, brass.	Pumps, spirit.
Coffee mills.	Racks, arm, moveable.
Ditto, roasters.	Ditto, clothing and belt do.
Cots, boards, sets.	Rods, iron, lamp.
Ditto, trussels, pairs,	Rollers, stone
Ditto, iron.	Ropes, moat, sets.
Couches.	Stamps, iron, for barrack stores.
Desks, with book case	Stands, ink.
Ditto, without ditto s.	Steel, yards, complete.
Frames, gurney, wooden.	Steps, wooden.
Ditto target, infantry, oblong.	Stocks, iron, prisoners.
Ditto ditto, ditto, round.	Ditto, wooden, ditto.
Funnels for spirits.	Stools, office.
Glass, time, 1 hour.	Tables, camp.
Ditto, do. ½ do.	Ditto, drawing.
Gong, metal.	Ditto, folding.
Hand cuffs, iron.	Ditto, mess.
Horses, wooden.	Traps, rat, iron.
Kettles, copper, camp.	Ditto. do wooden.
Ditto, ditto, covers.	Triangles, flogging, wooden.
Ditto, ditto, dishes.	Tubs, grog.
Lamps, brass, hanging.	Tubs, urinal.
Ditto, ditto, standing.	
Lanterns, tin.	

Bowbay Castle, 26th June, 1834.

No. 286.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 24th instant, in the general department, to grant assistant surgeon A. Montgomery, civil surgeon at Dharwar, leave to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, from the 28th instant to the 28th proximo, and to permit assistant surgeon B. P. Rooke, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to perform Mr. Montgomery's duties during his absence.

No. 287.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant A. Morison, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to a detachment of that regiment at Vingorla, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from the 8th instant.

No. 288.—The following appointments are made:—

10th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant T. Jackson, quartermaster and interpreter, to be adjutant, *vice* Adams resigned. Date of appointment, 10th June 1834.

Lieutenant C. Threshie, to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language. Date of appointment, 10th June 1834.

No. 289.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their repective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry, and as assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.

Mr. Henry Richards. Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th June 1834.

Medical establishment.

Mr. James Webster Winchester. Date of arrival at Bombay 13th June, 1834.

Mr. Nathaniel Forbes McKenzie, M. D.—do. do.

No. 290.—The following promotions are made:—

5th regiment native infantry.

Ensign R. Dennis, to be lieutenant, *vice* Brett deceased of rank, 14th June 1834.

[illegible] LeGeyt, (not arrived) to be en[illegible] 1834, and posted to the 5th [illegible] native infantry, *vice* Dennis promoted.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1834.

No. 291.—Captain W. V. Hewitt, of the 5th regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the half pay of his rank, under the provisions of article 8, section LVII, of the military code.

Bombay Castle, 28th June, 1834.

No. 292.—Lieutenant T. B. Hamilton, having returned to the presidency on the 24th instant, will resume charge of the office of barrack master.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1834.

No. 293.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to republish in General Orders the following proclamation by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council:—

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Political department.

Whereas in and by an Act made and passed in Great Britain in the Third and Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, and entitled "An Act for effecting an arrangement "with the East India Company, and for the better "Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories" it is enacted, that the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to the styled the *Presidency of of Fort William in Bengal*, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the *Presidency of Agrah*, and that the superintendence, direction, and controul of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said Territories and Revenues in India shall be vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled the *Governor General of India in Council*; and whereas His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H. has been appointed the first Governor General under the said Act, as well as Governor of the Presidency of Fort William and Commander in Chief of India, and the Honorable William Blunt, Esq the Honorable Alexander Ross, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel William Morison, C. B. of the Madras establishment (in the absence of William Byam Martin Esq.) and Thomas Babington Macaulay Esq. have been appointed the first four ordinary Members of the Council of India under the said Act; and whereas the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. the Honorable Sir Robert O'Callaghan, K. C. B. the Honorable Charles Harris Esq. and the Honorable William Oliver Esq. have been appointed the first Governor and Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Right Honorable John Earl of Clare, the Honorable Sir John Keane, K. C. B. the Hon'ble William Newnham Esq. and the Hon'ble James Sutherland Esq. have been appointed the first Governor and Council of Bombay under the said Act: Proclamation is hereby made accordingly of the said appointments, and of the assumption of the powers and authorities in and by the said Act provided and conferred, and all persons are hereby strictly enjoined and required to take notice thereof, and to pay obedience to the Governments thereby respectively constituted: and whereas at a Council assembled at Ootacamund this 16th day of June, 1834, by virtue of powers to that effect conferred by the L. Section of the said Act, whereby it is enacted that the Council of India shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said Governor General in Council, at which Council the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B, was present and acted as an extraordinary Member, by virtue of powers to that effect conferred by the same Section of the said Act, the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel William Morison, C. B., attended and took the Oaths and his seat as an ordinary Member of the Council of India, in pursuance of his provisional Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

And whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to resolve and direct, under the authority of the said Act, that all that Territory usually denominated the *Lower Provinces* and any other Territory East of Allahabad, which may not be included under that name, shall be subject to the Government of Fort William, and that the Government of Agrah shall comprehend the remaining Territory including Allahabad, Goruckpore and the Ceded Districts, and whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint the Hon[illegible] ble Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, first Governor of Agrah under this act, and also[illegible] point the said Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe [illegible] ceed to the office of Governor General of In[illegible] death, resignation or coming away of [illegible] Honorable Lord William Cavendish [illegible] whereas the Honorable the Court of [illegible] been pleased to declare, that it has [illegible] the Honorable Court necessary or [illegible] two councils for the assistance of [illegible] ral, one the Supreme Council, the [illegible] Administration of the Presiden[illegible] and whereas the Honorable C[illegible] appointment of a Council for [illegible] William, and have not made a[illegible] mation of such Council, in the [illegible] nor General, and of the Memb[illegible] India, and whereas it is impra[illegible] immediate execution all the [illegible] which will be necessary before th[illegible] vernment of Agrah can be entered upo[illegible] without previous inquiry and mature [illegible] different Official and Legislative proc[illegible] the separation of the two Governments [illegible] whereas, for the aforesaid reasons it is [illegible] that the Honorable Sir Charles Metcal[illegible] sume the Government of Agrah before t[illegible] the Governor General and Council to C[illegible] Governor General in Council has been [illegible] fore, to resolve, and it is hereby notified [illegible] rdingly, that the administration of the Presidency of Bengal, as heretofore constituted, shall, in the mean time, continue to be carried on by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

By command of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Offg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Ootacamund, the 16th of June, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the above Proclamation, together with the Commission of Government for the Presidency of Bombay (published in General Orders under the date 29th of May, 1834, No. 246) be read with the usual ceremonies at the Head of the Troops in Bombay, as well as in the different Garrisons, and at the several Military Stations of the Army under this Presidency.

No. 294.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses of each troop of horse artillery on this establishment, be reduced to the following strength, as vacancies occur:—

6	Serjeants.	
6	Corporals.	
10	Bombardiers.	
3	Trumpeters.	
2	Farriers.	
1	Rough rider.	
80	Gunners.	
1	Serjeant major	Staff.
1	Quarter master serjeant	Staff.
1	Riding master serjeant	Staff.
1	Pay serjeant.	non-effective
1	Saddler	non-effective
155	Horses.	

No. 295.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the gun lascars attached to each battalion of foot artillery and to the golundauze battalion, be reduced to the following strength, as vacancies occur:—

2	Subedars.
2	Jemedars.
8	Havildars.
120	Privates.
12	Boys.
4	Puckalies.

No. 296.—Lieutenant E. Marsh, of the 11th regiment native infantry and third assistant commissary general in charge of the military bazars at Belgaum, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Ensign J. C. Hartley, third assistant commissary general in charge of the military bazars at Deesa, is appointed to the charge of the military bazars at Belgaum.

Ensign J. D. Leckie, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is appointed third assistant commissary general, and to the charge of the military bazars at Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 1st July, 1834.

No. 297.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. Goldie, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Gillanders, on sick certificate.

No. 298.—The following promotions are made:—

5th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant R A Bayley, to be captain, and ensign H. Rudd to be lieutenant, in succession to Hewitt, retired.—Date of rank, 28th June 1834.

Senior unposted ensign G. T. Pogson, to take rank from the 28th June 1834, and to be posted to the 5th regiment native infantry, *vice* Rudd promoted.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the judge of Poona, to depute the assistant judge to Joonier, on a special duty.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1834

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has

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been pleased to approve of Mr. H. P. Malet having been placed in charge of the adawlut at Sholapoor from the 13th ultimo, until the return of Mr. Hutt, in consequence of Mr. Luard having been obliged to quit Sholapoor on the 12th ultimo, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN, *Sec. to Govt*

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. having arrived from England in the Ship Upton Castle, has taken his seat as Second Member of the Council, and Commander in Chief of the Forces on the Establishment of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1834.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1834.

No. 299 of 1834.—His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to be Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the Oath, and his Seat as Second in Council of Bombay, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council orders and directs, that all Officers and Soldiers, on the Establishment of Bombay, do obey Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

The following Commission, appointing Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander in Chief of the Hon'ble Company's Forces, serving under this Presidency, is published for general information:—

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF [illegible] AND TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

[illegible]*ant General Sir* JOHN KEANE, *Knight, [illegible]er of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of [illegible]*

[illegible]e said United Company reposing especial [illegible] confidence in you Lieutenant General Sir [illegible]ne, do by these Presents constitute and appoint you Commander of our Military Forces [illegible] the Presidency of Bombay in [illegible] such Forces as are, or may [illegible] within the Fort, Garrison, [illegible]hold and take the said Office [illegible]mmediately after your arrival [illegible]sidency and to hold the same [illegible]easure, And you are to the [illegible]d power to do and perform all [illegible]ices as appertain to the Post of [illegible]ilitary Forces belonging to and [illegible]Presidency, except as before is excepted [illegible]ver to all such rules, orders, and in[illegible]u shall at any time receive from the [illegible]tors of the said United Company of [illegible]England Trading to the East Indies, in [illegible] the hands of Thirteen or more of them, [illegible]Governor and Council of Bombay, or [illegible]vernor General of Fort William in Ben[illegible] shall be at the said Presidency of Bombay or [illegible] place subordinate thereto, or from the Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the East Indies for the time being, according to the rules and discipline of War in pursuance of trust hereby reposed in you, and we do hereby strictly require, charge, and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces under the Presidency of Bombay beforementioned, except as before is excepted, to yield you as their Commander, due obedience accordingly, and we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission and Commissions to any person or persons to act as Commander in Chief of our Forces under the said Presidency at Bombay, except as before is excepted, from the time that you shall take the said Office upon you under and by virtue of this present Commission.—Given under our common Seal this Twentieth day of November in the 4th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three

Signed by Order of the Court Directors of the said United Company.

PETER AUBER, *Secretary.*

Major General Sir James Stevenson Barns, K. C. B. will resume command of the Poona Division of the Army

No. 300 of 1834.—The following appointments are made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief:—

Major R. Macdonald, unattached, to be Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Lord Charles Kerr, Ensign, 90th Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secretary.*

DURPUN.

By the *Triumph*, which arrived on the 28th of last months, Samuldass Dessabhaee, a Dessaee of Neriad, in Guzerat, who proceeded to England, via Bourdeaux, has returned to this country. He is still in Bombay, and has been visited by several of our countrymen, who were anxious to see a Hindoo who had braved the prejudices of caste, and the perils of the sea, and to hear from his own lips, in what manner he lived in England, how he liked the country and its people, and the relation of his adventure in the land of the *Mlenchas*. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing him; but understand from those who have, that he speaks in raptures of the magnificence of London, and the behaviour of the people whom he saw there. The Englishmen with whom he came in contact in London, appeared to him a different order of beings from the English in India, for, instead of the hauteur and pride of office which distinguish the latter, he met, he says, with the utmost civility and ready attention from all in England, with whom he had any intercourse:—all who learnt that he had left his country to seek in England that justice which had been denied to him in India, became his friends, and tendered him every assistance, as if to help one who sought Justice was at once a duty and a source of high gratification. If we should learn any further particulars respecting Samuldass, and the prosecution of his claim in which he was so successful, we shall not fail to lay them before our readers.

We understand that, in obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, Government have ordered the restoration of his Sookree, or Dessoygeeree buks, in Neriad with payment of arrears.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—5TH. JULY, 1834.

	MORN.	EEVN.
Saturday	10 42	11 15
Sunday	11 33	11 51
Monday	11 56	0 02
Tuesday	0 19	0 37
Wednesday	0 54	1 12
Thursday	1 32	1 52
Friday	2 13	2 35

EXCHANGE.

	BOY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	150	18
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,	108	119
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	107	10½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106½	1078
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills	1 | 11	21
Spanish dollars per 100	220	
Sovereigns each		11[illegible]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I., from Panwell.
Asist. Surg. A Burns, from Akulcote.
Lieut. Parsons, Staff from Poonah.
Lieut. and Adjt. McIntyre, B. F. Regt. from do.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. A. Hawkins, 8th N. I., to Panwell.
Asst. Sur. W J. Ferrar, Engr. Corps, to England.
Asst. Surg. A. Montgomery, M. Est. to Dharwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Dapoolie, on the 3 th June, the Lady of Alexander Duncan, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th June, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, Mr. Willoughby Smith, chief officer of the Ship Carron, fourth son of W. Smith Esq., formerly of New Elvit, Durham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Bennett, Head Assistant Political and Secret Departments Chief Secretary's Office.

DEATHS,

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th March last, Mary, the wife of William Carstairs, Esq. Staff Surgeon, Poona, aged 25 years.

On the 2d instant, Ellen, the wife of John Graham, Esq. Assistant Post Master.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 1st. Ship Isabella, David Brown, Master, returned back from Sea 21st June.

— Ship Calcutta, G. Greendy, Master, from Liverpool 11th March.

— Ship Ranger, Thomas Smith, Master, from Liverpool, 25th February.

— 2d Ship Upton Castle, J. F. Duggan, Master, from London, 13th February, Madeira 5th March, and the Cape 11th May.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Warde, Miss A. Gilbert, Miss L. Gilbert, Lieut. General Sir J. Keane, K. C. B. G. C. H. Major McDonald, K. H. Military Secretary, Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, A. D. Capt. Mayne, H. M. 4th Regt. Capt. Sanderson, 15th N. I. Capt. Donnelly, Grenadiers, Capt. Mant, 19th Regt. N. I., Capt. Hockin, E. Regt., Lieut. Coghlan, Artillery, Lieut. Hale, 22d Regt. N. I., Mr. Stracy, C. S., Lieut. Westbrook, 18th N. I., Lieut. Fyers, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, Lieut. Lang, 48th M. N. I., Cornet Warde, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, Cornet Giells, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, Ensign Frazer, H. M. 6th Regt. Cadet Western, Cadet Hodson, Artillery, Cadet Curtis, Engineers, and Cadet Moore, Infantry.

Do. 2d. Ship Minerva, Archibald Reid, Master, from Liverpool, 12th March, 1834.

DEPARTURES,
None since our last.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares.
Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—Aliquis, Bombay Packet, Oriental, Prince George, Berwickshire, Sarah, William Turner, Duke of Roxburgh Cleveland, Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Syden, Mary Bibby, Triumph, Palmyra, Morgiana, Kirkman, Finlay, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle, and Minerva.

COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Dadaloy, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hannah, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron, Clairmont, and Sultana.

PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, [illegible] Felix.

Barque Asia Felix.

ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 5 JULY, 1834.

The *Upton Castle*, having on board SIR JOHN KEANE, K. C. B. and G. C. H., the new Commander in Chief, with his suite, arrived on Wednesday. For a list of the Passengers we beg to refer our readers to our shipping list. His Excellency landed in the course of the forenoon, and was sworn and took his seat as second Member of Council under the usual Salute.

We understand His Excellency will proceed very shortly to the Deccan.

The arrival of the *Upton* brings no addition to our stock of home news, and we are anxiously looking out for the *Charles Grant*, and other ships, now daily expected, which will probably furnish intelligence up to the beginning of April.

We have been favored with a Register of the Pluviometer at Byculla and Tannah, from which it appears that the quantity of rain in the last month was considerably below the average of the last 18 years. No very heavy fall has yet taken place in this month, and the weather as might be expected, continues extremely hot and oppressive. We have not however understood that any complaints are made on the score of want of water for the crops, which, as far as we have observed, appear to be in a thriving condition.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTERIOR OF THE INDIA HOUSE.

A Spaniard might as well attempt to become acquainted with the interior of the Holy Office, as a *Londoner*, to pry into the more secret recesses of Leadenhall-street: indeed, the King's Commissioners, for the affairs of India, never have dared to meddle with "the House;" and "the omnipotence of Parliament" has been questioned by the most infamous and unblushing evasions. The following revelations have been published by a proprietor of India Stock, from whose pen we had hoped, before this, to have had "more hints."

The Committee of Bye-laws, is empowered to frame laws to compel the Directors to remember the nature of the oath they take; by empowering the Committee, for enforcing those laws, to investigate the Company's concerns; and the Company to dismiss those Directors who, to accomplish their private ends, are apt to lose sight of the solemn engagement; cemented by their oath of office:—but the Bye-laws are a complete farce; for, the Committee are unacquainted with the labyrinths of the India House,—they do not, and cannot know how to detect the various shifts and *detours* that are adopted, to elude observation, and blind the Committee in their half-yearly examination of what they cannot possibly understand (unless initiated), without miraculous inspiration.

In the India House, the system is for the clerks to rise, in their respective offices, by seniority; which, in those offices, where ability is not requisite, may answer the intentions of the court; but, to procure the degree of talent, necessary for the discharge of some important duties, the Court is occasionally obliged to admit of the introduction of "*foreigners.*" Mr. McCulloch published a series of able articles in the *Morning Chronicle*; and Mr. Mill published the "History of British India:" these works introduced them into the India House; McCulloch, was placed at the head of the office of Examiner of Indian Correspondence, and Mr. Mill, immediately under him; McCulloch, having retired, is succeeded by Mr. Mill. In like manner, that distinguished servant, Mr Cartwright, having retired from the office of Accountant-General, the Deputy was promoted to it; but, nearly a dozen of the senior clerks declined applying for the vacant office of Deputy; then, Mr. Medley was low in the office, but had been selected as Clerk to the Committee of Accountants, and that Committee strongly recommended him to the Court of Directors, that he might be appointed Deputy Accountant-General: when the measure was brought forward in the Court, he stated that, out of the twenty-four directors, eighteen voted for him: this division did not please the Chairman who proposed that the Court should re-consider the case, and proceed to the ballot; at the ballot, the supporters of Mr. Medley were true, and the result was the same; but the Chairman requested, as a personal favour to himself, that the Court would postpone the consideration of the case—this was done: a great delay took place; the business of the department having experienced considerable inconvenience, a Joint-Committee was appointed to fill up the vacancy: Mr. Medley was delighted at the prospect of his ultimate success, and was in a state of buoyant excitement, when another adjournment took place; he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which obliged him to retire from the service, and soon after, proved fatal to him.

By Act of Parliament, Secret Committees are legalised, when held for particular purposes of trade, or for the arrangement of signals, in time of war:—but, it is notorious, that Secret Committees are frequently convened for illegal purposes, and for deeds that shun the light. The Directors receive secret accusations against their officers; they sit in Secret Tribunals; and they secretly decide, without any notice to the poor victims, until they have been found guilty, and are called before a Secret Committee, to receive judgment of offences alleged against them, without having had any knowledge of the allegation, and without being allowed to make any defence. The junior Committees carry on the business, *seriatim*, with the exception of that part set aside to be considered when the chairs are present. In the Committee of Correspondence, no subject is brought forward by the clerk, without the sanction of the Chairman; consequently, a good tactitian can carry any measure he pleases; for, he can keep back his favourite measure, until his opponents are sick, or in the country; and he can also withhold other measures, on which some of his opponents are interested, until a compromise takes place, and he can, confident of success, select his own time.

By the Bye-laws, chapter 4, section 5 and 6, it is expressly required, that the Treasury shall be visited, every month or oftener, but this is understood to be a dead letter: however, in November, 1827, the Treasurer, Mr. Gilmour, died; and it was found necessary to perform the duty of examining the state of the Treasury; accordingly, a deputation visited the strong room, which had then recently been fitted up, at the expence of several thousand pounds sterling—here, it was discovered, that a deposit of about £30,000 was missing: on further examination, it was found necessary to stop the promotion of the Deputy, and to recommend him to retire; though, in consequence of his long services, he was to be rewarded with a pension of £800 per annum. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, and to place the successors above temptation, the Committee of Correspondence, in appointing the two senior clerks, reduced the salary; when an intemperate exclamation, uttered by the destined Deputy, was conveyed, (by one of those despicable characters, who are always ready to curry favour with power) to the Chairman, who, instead of treating the informer with deserved contempt, reversed the whole plan—annulled the intended appointments, and promoted the gentleman, previously declared incapable of serving the Company, to the head of the department. This extraordinary act of the Chairman, was followed by a fit of repentance; and to secure himself and his coadjutors from the probable consequences, the whole of the treasure was removed to the Bank of England, and the Treasury was made a Sinecure office; however, to keep up the appearance of business at the Treasury, though, in fact, it is transferred to the Bank, all warrants as signed by the Treasurer; and, as a check upon him, they are countersigned by the clerks of his office. The proceedings in this mysterious affair, occupied the attention of the Committee, from the beginning of November until the end of March, during which interval of time there was no Treasurer, although that officer is generally considered as one of the most important in the India House. A great light would be thrown on the mode of transacting business in the Committee of Correspondence by the publication of all the proceedings in this notorious and important case.

In 1827, a secret Inquisition sat on the Clerk and the Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Buying; after sitting a considerable time, it was discovered that the Assistant, Mr. Walter Young, had actually been guilty of receiving a present of a pair of candlesticks from a friend of his, who, on the retirement of the secret accuser, from the office of Bengal-Warehouse-keeper, was appointed his successor in due course, from the subordinate office of Deputy. Mr. Young, was an upright and fastidiously honorable man, whose entire devotion to the interests of the Company often produced a smile. The censure passed on Mr Young preyed on his mind, so as to deprive him of rest; and, shortly afterwards, he was conveyed from his office in a dying state, his agonizing shrieks penetrating the different avenues of that extensive pile.

The President of the India Board has proposed, that the establishment at the India House should be under his control:—such a power will be a source of great satisfaction to the whole of that extensive establishment; and though now first called for, it has not been called for without good grounds.—*East India Mag.*

THE MACAULAYS.

Fifty years ago, at the town of ——— in the county of Dumbarton, the minister was Mr. Macaulay; one of his sons studied for the church, and became travelling companion and tutor to Mr. Babington, a young gentleman of very delicate health and large fortune. Zachary, another son; went to the West Indies; and Colin, a third son, went to the East Indies to seek their fortunes.

In the course of Mr. Babington's travels, he was passing near the parish of ——— and therefore visited the family of his tutor, where he married Miss Macaulay. On this, Zachary was recalled home.

In the year 1815, both Zachary and Colin considered themselves obliged to vindicate their characters, and again, last year, Colin was forced before the public; each assumed the most lofty tone of injured virtue; each spoke of himself as an Aristides.

Zachary was libelled as the great shopkeeper of Sierra-Leone,—a schemer,—an intriguer,—and so forth. In reply, he said:—"My residence in Africa had given me the means of obtaining much local information; and, therefore, without conceiving that I should thereby subject myself to the imputation of presumption, much less of mercenary views, I thought and wrote always, I can say, gratuitously, on African subjects, with a view both to save the time and trouble of His Majesty's Ministers, and to serve Africa. When the Sierra-Leone Company had ceased to trade to the colony, I then felt myself fully at liberty to export goods thither."

In January, 1815, Mr. Brougham was Chairman of a Committee of the African institution, and investigated the state of trade there. Whatever part of the trade of Sierra-Leone I enjoy, I am indebted for it simply to myself; and that part I will endeavour to retain, and even to enlarge, as long as it shall yield me any profit. My profession is that of a merchant, and I know of no principle which forbids my exercising that profession in Africa, or in any other quarter of the globe where I can do it with a fair and reasonable prospect of advantage. Whatever the degree of success I have had in my commerce with Africa, and on that point it will not be expected that I should make any specific declaration, that success was certainly hindered, instead of being promoted, by my holding the situation of Secretary to the African institution.

On every occasion, I have been most prompt to serve government in all matters connected with Africa, whatever expense of time, or of thought, or whatever sacrifice of convenience it might occasion; but for such services, I never received, nor desired, nor even expected, any remuneration whatever: what I did, was freely and gratuitously performed to the best of my ability. Lord Castlereagh did, indeed, make me a voluntary offer of the agency of Sierra-Leone, and this offer I should probably have accepted; his lordship, however, found that the agency had previously been promised to another person. For the last 23 years, I have enjoyed a close and intimate friendship—a friendship never interrupted, or even clouded for a single moment; a friendship of the most unreserved and confidential description, with some of those truly excellent men who have taken the lead in the great cause of African freedom and civilization—with Thornton, Wilberforce, Stephen, and W. Smith. During the last ten years of my life, I have been brought into frequent and free intercourse with his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, as well as with many of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of this realm, of all political parties, who have been pleased to admit me to a participation, a confidential participation, with them, in their schemes and exertions for the benefit of Africa, and of the sons of Africa in all parts of the world. By my own personal exertions, I procured the seizure of a slave ship in the river Thames, and voluntarily relinquished my own just share in this seizure, amounting to £2000; I also gratuitously served the institution, to the best of my power, and certainly to the injury of my private business, for five years; yet after all this, I am now arraigned before the public on a charge of selfishness and rapacity.

It is also insinuated, that from the same base and sordid motives, which have been represented as influencing the whole of my conduct I was desirous of obstructing the universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and of abolishing it only partially. Such a purpose would mark the malignity of a dæmon, rather than any ordinary degree of fraud, dissimulation, and hypocrisy; the imputation is one of the foulest calumnies by which the human character can be disgraced. Both Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington will admit that, in my communications with them I betrayed no sympton of lukewarmuesss or hesitation; and that I spared

no personal labour or exertion which was likely to promote the object of total and universal abolition: and it in France and at Vienna, their zeal and their talents, their powerful arguments, and energetic representations, and persevering efforts, have produced a degree of success which the nation cannot but contemplate with gratitude to them, and to the Supreme giver of all good; they will not refuse to acknowledge that in the humble part of supplying facts and materials for the discussion, I was no inactive or inefficient labourer!

Zachary's connexion with Lord Brougham has led to his appointment as a Commissioner of Charities, so that now he saves Government the trouble of thinking, and gets paid for doing so, and the house of Macaulay and Babington no longer appears in the list of East India Agents. He seems to have shut up shop, having brought his pigs to a good market.

Colin says, "I went to Madras in 1778, in the military service of the Company; at an early period of my life I spent between three and four dismal lingering years in heavy irons, within the fortress of Seringapatam. In 1792 I became acquainted with Harris; together with Harris and Hart, I was Aide-de-Camp to General Meadows; at Lord Hobart's own desire, I accompanied him to India, and during the whole course of his stay there, I enjoyed his confidence and friendship. Lord Cornwallis, with great justice, cast reproach upon the Madras officers; but now it is indeed most delightful to recall to mind the circle of military men of the Madras Presidency, who, by the commanding energy of their talents, and by the unblemished purity and sensibility of their principles, coutributed far more, perhaps, than any other circumstance that can be mentioned, to the elevation of the British character in India—of that circle Close was the centre and the soul; the bright example first set by that great man, and by the school he formed, could not long remain without its influence upon the civil branch of the service; Mr. Webb was soon closely linked to Col. Close, until, in the course of a few years, the reproach cast upon that service by Lord Cornwallis was effectually removed: I am one of the most devoted, though the humblest and least in pretensions of that school. In 1796, General Harris was Commander-in-Chief, Agnew was his military Secretary, and I was his private Secretary; to me was confided the charge of regulating and arranging the supplies for the armies assembled for the siege of Seringapatam. Sir Thomas Dallas was principal bullock agent, and he found himself deficient to the number of nearly seven thousand carriage cattle; on moving from Vellore, 3,000 bags of rice were left on the ground, and a number of bullocks was turned over to the Ordnance: in thecourse of the siege, the stock of public grain having been found unexpectedly much reduced, and there being none for sale in the bazars, Major General Floyd was detached to cover the arrival of fresh supplies; but the very next day, Major Hart, the Commissary, in violation of all right principle, sent a message to me that he had a private stock of 212 thousand rations of rice to dispose of, at the market rate, about a rupee the seer—all were surprised and shocked at this intelligence, but he was ordered to bring his private store on his official books. The great and wise measure of the conquest and settlement of Mysore was effected. Major Hart was suspended from the service and publicly censured; he blamed me for my report of the trausaction, and charged me with designing to obtain a regiment, and to place myself in the command of the fortress of Palamcottah and of the forces in the field in Tinnevelly, to his exclusion; he proceeded to Eng land, and published his own account of his case, and he found in the Board of Controul an advocate both anxious and forward to justify such acknowledged irregularity; Lord Melville sanctioned a report on this case, which report is one of the most remarkable documents that ever emanated from public men; its reasoning is strained and partial, and the Court of King's Bench issued a writ of Mandamus to compel the East India Company to pay Major Hart for his rice. I try to persuade myself that the report could not be a genuine production of British Statesmen; however, by it the Board has actually compelled the payment of a rupee per seer, with interest, charges, &c. and thus given to major Hart £30,000 from the public treasury for a quantity of rice, which if purchased within the Barra-Mahal in February 1799, at the highest rate of 17 seers for a rupee, would have cost only 6, 235 rupees; the enormity of this transaction seems to confound all distinction of right and wrong! The Board's Report censured me by name, for being unfavourably impressed towards the tender of Major Hart, and thereby laid me under the necessity of vindicating my injured honor from the unjust insinuations and charges of the Board of Controul: my object is to make out a case, *prima facie*, so strong, as to lead to inquiry by Parliament or by Government. To this hour I do not know to whom I owe the command of Tinnevelly, for without solicitation I was selected for this honourable and distinguished situation; and about the same time, the appointment of Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Travancore was also spontaneously conferred upon me."

In the Southern Poligar war of 1792, Colonel Bannerman subdued and captured Catabomia-naig, who with his whole family was kept closely confined; condemned to a perpetual and ignominious imprisonment; such treatment exasperated them to desperation; and the indignities to which the collector of tributes subjected the people, added fuel to the fire. In January 1801, the small-pox broke out amongst the state prisoners, and their chains and irons were taken off. On the 2d of February, the whole of the community of Palamcottah, consisting of about twenty ladies and officers, were dining with Major Colin Macaulay, at his garden-house, when, in the evening, a number of Poligars, disguised and armed, attacked the fort, forced the prison, disarmed the guard, and rescued the prisoners. The whole country rose against the tyrannies of the Company, and a bloody war ensued. Large rewards were proclaimed for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the Murdoos, Catabomia-naig, his dumb brother, and many others; they were hunted down, taken, imprisoned, fleeced of all that could be raised for a ransom, and then, in cold blood, and without trial, they were all hanged—even the dumb lad was not spared. Some parts of this tragedy were so very devilish, that English officers were not employed as the subordinate agents in it—the foreign mercenaries employed were allowed to share fairly with Agnew, Macaulay, Munro, Bannerman, and Lushington.

All the men of these families, and their principal adherents were hanged, except Dora-samy, the youngest son of the younger Murdoo, and Dalaway-pily, who, as being of less consequence, were, with seventy of their devoted followers, transported for life to Penang, where they lingered out their lives without being allowed to communicate by letter with their families; and where some of them may yet exist in an unmerited exile.

This cruel war, and the cold-blooded hangings with which it was terminated. especially the murder of Dunbee, is a foul blot on any standard.

Colonel Macaulay says, "In 1809, I had an army under my command of not less, in all, than from 15 to 20,000 men in three divisions." The Dewan was hung, and others. The gallant officer also says "between Tinnevelly and Travancore, I remained nearly ten years in a constant conflict with perverse principles, and bad and perverse men; some of them in high places; but I triumphed over all." During seven eventful years I was uniformly honoured with the Marquis Wellesley's high approbation of my public conduct, but my elevated and pure public principles were attacked by the Board of Controul, an important branch of the Government of Britain, therefore I am compelled to vindicate them. For upwards of fifteen years I patiently endured calumny and obloquy concerning the case of Major Hart. For thirty-two years I have faithfully served the East India Company and my country in India, and throughout the whole course of my career in India, I enjoyed the good opinion and friendship of all whom I had opportunities of being acquainted with, who were distinguished and respected for talents or for virtue, either in the civil or military service of the Company!!

Both Zachary and Colin seem to have been, all through life, so intent on steadily pursuing their own interests, that they could never look beyond them. Almost as soon as they met together at Clapham, they considered their honour impeached and exhibited their uncommon virtue; one pamphlet was dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester, and the other to Lord Harris. Surely each must have wished long ago that he had said less about his own extraordinary integrity and public spirit.

Zachary is well known in London, and his case is clearly stated in Doctor Thorpe's little pamphlet.

His eldest son is christened Thomas Babington the present Secretary to the Board of Controul; as a boy, he was very clever and very pious; his hymn to the memory of Henry Martin is very sweet; but as soon as he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, he joined the Atheist Club; he became a fellow of the Society, and leaving the university, he endeavoured to obtain practice as a barrister, but was briefless: he adopted the politics of Henry Brougham, and became a writer of the *Edinburgh Review*; in 1828, he obtained an appointment as one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and from his own return, printed by t e House of Lords, in each year, ending 30th April, his emoluments were, in 1829, £110; in 1830, £355; and in 1831, £295; averaging £253 6s. 8d. yearly; whilst Mr. Fonblanque, a more diligent Commissioner, averaged no less than £571 13s. 6d.; and the whole of them averaged £389 5s. 0d. This tends to confirm the general opinion of Mr. Macaulay's want of application and dislike to business.

Lord Lansdowne put Mr. Macaulay into the unreformed Parliament as member for his rotten borough of Calne; and on the 2d March, 1831, the honourable member made a splendid speech on Lord John Russell's motion to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales.

During the session of 1832, Sir James Mackintosh and Sir James Macdonald, the paid Indian Commissioners, both died, and their places at the India Board were supplied by Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gordon, the salary of each being £1,200 a-year; at the close of the session, Mr. Hyde Villiers, Secretary of the India Board died, and Mr. Macaulay was appointed to the place, whereby his salary was augmented to £1,500 a-year

At the general election, Ministers sent their rising young orator to oppose Mr. Saddler, at Leeds, and he was elected. On his return to town, Indian affairs took a most decided change, and India Stock soon rose from 190 to 250. He has now received from the Company the well-merited reward of his service, in saving them from a settlement of accounts and a wind-up of their concern: the Company has appointed him Extraordinary Counsellor General of India, with a salary of £10,000 per annum; that is, as near as can be, the same appointment as Sir Philip Francis had in his day. Mr. Macaulay's predecessor, Sir James Mackintosh, indeed was fit for the office, both at home and abroad, and many men much fitter for it than Mr. Macaulay: however, he his found it—now he certainly must hope to become Governor General, and on his return, to harangue in the upper house.

During the year that he has been Secretary, he has led Mr. Grant by the nose—twisted him round his finger: but then he has saved the Right Honourable President from a world of trouble; for he delivered a splendid speech on the second reading of the India Bill, and he drove business from the office by his insolent manners; indeed, ever since Mr. Macaulay has had a seat in the Commons, he has been very forward in taking down the speakers in a manner tolerated in no other place.

In person, Mr. M. is as swarthy, and dirtier than Lord Althorp himself. His writings are, for the most part, anonymous. His political principles are considered republican and revolutionary. His speeches are very various in composition, the best are evidently very studied; but whatever the matter of them is, they are admirably delivered; his support of the Irish Coercion Bill was considered a sad failure. He has been succeeded by Mr. Robert Gordon in the Secretaryship, who knows just as little of India; but with all corrupt governments it will ever be so—not that the person suits the office, but that for sinister purposes the office is made to suit him.—*East India Magazine.*

THE JUSTIFIABLENESS OF PROSECUTION UNDER THE EXISTING LIBEL LAW CONSIDERED.

The *Chronicle*, which lately instanced the case of a gentleman who died of not prosecuting in justification of appeal to the Libel Law, has not, it appears, gone far enough to satisfy some of its readers, and thus states the arguments in expostulation which (strange to say) have been addressed to it:—

Why, because the Libel Law is bad, do you wish to screen from all responsibility writers and publishers who state what is false, and what they know to be false? Supposing the Libel Law were as perfect as you could wish to be—that it distinguished between intentional and malignant falsehood and accidental inaccuracies to which no malice can attach—between the originator of a falsehood and those who take it on trust, having no means of verifying statements derived from distant sources—still, under such an improved state of the law, writers would not surely be allowed to deal in calumny and malignant falsehood with impunity. If, then, under an improved state of the law, neither the originator of a maliguant falsehood nor the writer who copies such falsehood, aware of its character (for though malice is not in all cases to be inferred, the proof of it is not to be excluded) ought to escape punishment, *why should Lord Durham or any other individual conceiving himself aggrieved, be precluded from seeking redress under the present state of the law, for what under any state of the law would be deemed an offence?* Lord Durham has proceeded by criminal information, as it enabled him to contradict the assertion on oath. This course allowed the parties to file affidavits, contradicting any of the statements of his Lordship. It may be true, that in the present state of the Libel Law, statements may be proceeded against by criminal information which no honest man can condemn; but surely, *if it can be shown that the statements proceeded against by criminal information are of an indefensible character, there can be no reason why they should be suffered because statements of a very different character may be made the subject of criminal information.*

This brings the question to a point—"Why should Lord Durham, or any other individual, conceiving himself aggrieved, be precluded from seeking redress under the present state of the law for what under any state of the law would be deemed an offence?"—and, "If it can be shown that the statements proceeded against by criminal information are of an indefensible character, there can be no reason why they should be suffered, because statements of a very different character may be made the subjects of criminal information." The question is fairly and forcibly stated. Because society permits a bad law to remain in force, are individuals to submit to wrongs against which a just law would afford them protection? Morally we think that this question must be determined by the circumstances and the injuries of the parties. If a man were in danger of ruin from a system of calumny, we could not contend that he should submit himself and his family to destruction rather than turn an unfair instrument against his malignant enemies. There are cases in which, like Bailie Nicol Jarvie, we are justified in fighting our foes with a red hot coulter, but they must be cases of vital necessity, self-preservation. When the humanity of society revolted against the capital punishment for forgery and other offences, people submitted silently to depredation rather than invoke the vengeance of the law. These individuals were marked out, and their forbearance having been proved, they were made the subjects of repeated frauds or robberies; had ruin consequently stared them in the face it would be hard to say that they should surrender themselves up to pillage rather than seek the protection of a law of excessive severity. We have no right to require sacrifices to such an extent, and if required there is that in human nature which would refuse them. In the instance of Lord Durham we consider the strength of his reputation, of the frivolousness, or absurdity, and now confessed falsehood of the imputations, and weigh the degree of annoyance, to him against the objections to having recourse to a law condemned as unjust. The answer is, "It will not be unjust in this application"—so all men say in their own cases. The argument is as serviceable for the High Tory as for the Reformer. If the Tories admit that Lord Durham has been slandered, what need of the prosecution of a calumny which none credit; and if they do not admit the fact, may they not doubt the justice of any conviction procured, and of any sentence awarded under the existing iniquitous law? "What matters it what the Tories think," some of our contemporaries will say, We think it does matter; the sense of injustice under the forms of law is so galling and so injurious, so antisocial and depraving, that it is important, at some sacrifice even of what might be strictly warranted, to guard against such an impression upon the minds of any party. If the force of this consideration be not admitted, the danger of retaliation will be acknowledged by those who feel concerned in the perils of the press. Journalists are now in the condition of the Jew travellers in Germany, whose postilions meeting in a narrow road began quarrelling for the pass. After having exhausted the vocabulary of abuse (which breaks no bones) on each other, one jumped off his horse, rushed to the door of the opposite carriage, flung it open, and commenced a violent assault upon the traveller. On this the other postilion exclaimed, "If you beat *my* Jew I will beat *your* Jew," and ran to the other carriage and began belabouring the other Jew. Such will be the case of the journals. If the Liberals scourge the Tory press, the Tories will scourge the opposite press.

The gist of the course of proceeding adopted by Lord Durham is the tendency to a breach of the peace, and, upon the false assumption that every publication which wounds the feelings of a man has that tendency, there are no displeasing remarks which may not be pronounced libellous. And look at the absurd consequences involved in this doctrine of tendency to the breach of the peace. The Newcastle press is said to have issued a hand-bill defaming the characters of some of Lord Durham's friends. The insulted parties went to the office and inflicted upon the printer "a tremendously severe castigation," according to the representation of the *Durham Chronicle*. These persons may be cast in damages for the assault,—an assault of many upon one, which a jury is very likely to regard with severity; and suppose, further, that the printer is indicted for the paragraph and convicted; why in this case he may be fined some small sum for the publication *having a tendency* to a breach of the peace, while he may pocket some hundreds for the consequence caused by his own wrong! He may be punished for a tendency to outrage, and have compensation for the actual outrage he had provoked! This doctrine of tendency, which serves so conveniently to injustice, is, we believe, confined to Libel Law. The exhibition in a jeweller's shop window tends to a breach of the peace, for it tempts knaves to robbery; the loaves in a baker's shop tend to a breach of the peace, for they tempt the hungry to snatch them; but [redacted] perience has taught us to reckon on restra[redacted] motives, and there is no law against the je[redacted] or the baker's display. The most exa[redacted] wrongs man can suffer tend to provok[redacted] band, the father, or the brother to [redacted] the peace, but the law will not t[redacted] cognizance of the matter because of the[redacted] Why, then, does the doctrine hold in Li[redacted] because it serves as a noose for the pr[redacted] any one who is offended may tig[redacted] cord, which gives so un[redacted] grieve to see applied [redacted] framed the Reform Bi[redacted] character of Lord Durh[redacted] it more highly—we deep[redacted] mitted to this questionabl[redacted] denied that the existing la[redacted] torious prejudices of the jud[redacted] cutor undue advantages ov[redacted] and can it be denied that the very [redacted] should avail themselves of such [redacted] those who are first in honour and [redacted] of the country?—*Examiner, Dec.*

O'CONNELL'S LAST LETTER ON [redacted]

(EXCLUSIVE.)

Derrinane Abbey, [redacted], 1833.

HEREDITARY BONDSMEN!—The time is come! The hour of retirement is passed. The watchword is Repeal!! My days of calm seclusion have been spent in agitating for old Ireland, and now like a giant refreshed, I arise to secure the dearest object of my soul —Repeal!

Irishmen! the consummation is at hand! I see it in the horison, not twenty miles off; it comes, cutting snipe-like, through the air! Behold! it flies across the ocean in a coach and seventeen with telegraphic speed: The colours are nailed to the mast, nailed by Catholicism, clinched, by superstition, filled by intolerence, smoothed down by agitation! agitation!! agitation!!!

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow! Irishmen! rush on to the attack! Hereditary bondsmen! secure your birthright, Freedom! Extinguish Saxon tyranny! Slaves! Burst every link of the chain which galls ye! Arouse! be men, be free, be disenthralled! Lick no longer absurd pomp, bend no more the pregant neck, crook no more the hinges of the knee; but pulverise the manacles of slavery at a blow! Show to Ireland, show to Europe, show to the world, your determination to maintain, with your very soul's blood, the purity, the splendour, the beauty, honour, glory, and magnificence of the land of our noble ancestors,

Great, glorious, and free,
The first flower of the earth, and gem of the sea!

Countrymen! Sleep no longer. We are degraded, we are scorned, trampled upon, contemned! And by whom? By England! The pernicious hot bed of luxury, dissipation, enormity, and crime! Aye! England, which

like a mildew'd ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother,

would doom its sister to extermination! Shall we then truckle? Shall we then fawn? Shall we then silently endure this monstrous tyranny? No! ten thousand times no!! I hear the chord of freedom sound; it vibrates on the ear; it pierces the thrilling hearts of echoing millions, upon every one of whom the Gods have set their seals,

To give the world assurance of a man!

We will be free. The glorious sound goes forth, and ardent millions dwell with rapture on the note of liberty! To arms! To arms! We fight for freedom and repeal! The tribute! aye, the tribute shall achieve the triumph! Look not supinely on—act! act with vigour and at once, lest tears should flow instead of blood! I am prepared to lead on!

Ye must follow! Strike at the root! *Strike!* Strike I say; and make all Europe tremble to its base!

My countrymen, my wretched, poor, oppressed, uncomfortable countrymen! Oh! with what poignant pangs do I now address ye! My heart is bleeding. My soul is on fire. My bowels yearn. My brain's distracted. Yet this is not madness. No, no. Be on alert. Strike no alarum yet. When I sound the tocsin—charge!

Look to the rent! Leave the rest to me. Look to the tribute! With it I can seize the lion of tyranny by the mane; without it—mark me! we fail. Look to it I say, or we, trampled upon as we are, shall find

in the lowest deep
A lower deep

of moral and physical degradation!

Hereditary bondsmen! ye have heard that I desire to accept office. Naboclish! Office me no office! Shew me an administration that will crucify Stanley—shew me the minister who will torture Anglesea with thumb-screws—and then, aye, and not till then, will office be accepted by me.

No, no, I have the damned Union to repeal. I have to re-establish a national legislature on College-green. I have total separation to effect. I have no time for office

When these delightful objects are accomplished—when Ireland—sublime and glorious Ireland—freed from the hideous Saxon yoke, again enjoys that independence and tranquillity which so distinguished her in 1790-3, then will I think of office, which is but the synonyme of ease and luxury.

Again, then, let me implore ye to arise. Shake off infernal torpor. Fight valiantly for the righteous cause! Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!! is the glorious object! Till the which shall be attained,

I am yours, entirely,

DANIEL O'CONNELL

THE GREAT TALKING NUISANCE.

The talking nuisance has set in for its six months. What a pest is the Parliament! The Minister dreads it; the Speaker sinks under it; the drowsy Listeners tire of it; the Country disregards its sayings, dislikes its doings; the Fashionable world votes it a bore; the Press loathes it; the Reporters hate it; the Pennya-liners curse it; Editors sicken of its absurdities; Readers cast their eyes over the columns of verbiage in despair.

The King's Speech has now set the leaden seal of dulness on the press. Instead of the various types and topics of a newspaper, we have a broad sheet presenting one impact mass of small type, garnished only by a few advertisements and puffing paragraphs, for which a shilling line is received instead of a penny a line paid. There is a complete blockade of news. The channels of intelligence are frozen up. Correspondents are sent to Coventry. The facetious concocters of Police reports are employed in condensing the diffuse eloquence of oratorical M. P.s. The Senate out-talks the Bar; and the grand theatre where the actors in the political drama "hammer and stammer their hours upon the floor, and then are heard no more of." eclipses every other, no matter how amusing its performances. Talk of the liberty of the press! A foreigner, judging from the appearance of the papers, would suppose there was a censorship in active operation. The miscellaneous reader gets through a Morning Paper in two minutes; and is kept absolutely starving for newspaper gossip. He takes up the *Times* or *Chronicle*, and glances at its contents—"Advertisements—London Gazette—Price of Stocks—Imperial Parliament—House of Lords—House of Commons—adjourned at two o' clock—Leading article—Summary of the Debates—Births, Deaths, and Marriages—What! no news?—Yes, here are two lines: *this* must be something worth hearing, however: 'We are compelled by press of matter to omit all articles of news; and the lateness of the hour at which the [illegible] ended precludes any remark.'" He flings the paper in a rage, and goes to the window [illegible] the carriages passing.

[illegible] does not some enterprising projector [illegible] a real Morning *Newspaper* during the [illegible] of Parliament, *burking* the Debates? The [illegible] of such a paper during the session would be welcome as a drink in the desert, a salad at sea, a nosegay at the North Pole.—*Spectator, Feb.* 8.

FRASER'S PERSIA.

The proprietors of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* were fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Mr. Fraser to write an historical and descriptive account of Persia. His official employments gave him some insight into the forms and resources of its government, as well as into the practices of its monarch and his ministers. His travels made him well acquainted with the characters of the people and the features of the country. Accident or natural taste directed him to the examination of Persian literature; and if not profoundly skilled in its letters or its history, he could tell at once where his deficiencies might be supplied. Add to these qualifications, a practical skill in composition, a vivid and graphic descriptive power, with imaginative and creative genius; and the reader has an idea of the qualifications which, by means of Cheap Literature, have been brought to the concoction of a thick and closely-printed five shilling volume, pretty well sprinkled with wood-cuts, and illustrated with a map.

As we intimated last week, a good general account of Persia was a desideratum in popular English literature. Some information respecting its ancient condition is to be found scattered up and down the Classics; modern travellers have given full and clear accounts of particular periods; Oriental scholars (among whom Sir John Malcolm deserves especial mention) have done a good deal towards illustrating its history, antiquities, and institutions; but all these were inaccessible to the public. Language, price, style, or wants of leisure, rendered them sealed books to that "immense number of readers who possess a strong desire for knowledge without having the means of access to voluminous and expensive works," and in part even to the general scholar. Fraser's *Persia* is, therefore, not only an indispensable volume for the little libraries of economists both of time and money, but may advantageously occupy a place in the largest collections.

The work commences with a description of the extent and boundaries of modern Persia; a view of the nature and aspect of the country and its cities; with an enumeration and geographical account of its various provinces. Two chapters are devoted to its natural history and antiquities; two to its ancient religion and its ancient history. Its modern annals are dated from the Mohammedan conquest, and brought down to the present time. A view of its government and resources, and of the present state of religion, science, and literature, follows. A very admirable and animated description of the classes, character and habits of the Persian people, with a brief account of Afghanistan, completes the contents of the volume.

Our first extract shall be from the description of the general aspect of Persia.

In picturing the aspect of a Persian landscape, the reader must divest himself of every image which gives interest and beauty to a European scene. No green plains nor grassy slopes there greet the eye— no winding rivers nor babbling streams—no majestic woods—no parks nor inclosures—no castles nor seats embosomed in venerable trees—no sweet retired cottages peeping through foliage—nothing, in short, calculated to suggest ideas of peace, comfort, or security. When the traveller looks down from the pass which he has laboriously climbed, his wearied eye wanders over a uniform brown expanse, losing itself in distance, or bounded by blue mountains, arid and rocky as those on which he stands. Should cultivation exist within the range of his vision, he could scarcely distinguish it, except in the spring, from the other parts of his plain, which it can hardly be said to diversify. Is there a village or a town in view, all he can make out is a line or a spot, chiefly remarkable for the gardens which usually surround such abodes, and not otherwise to be known from the far more abundant ruins that are everywhere scattered over the country. The broken caravansary, with its black arches—the square mud-walled fortalice, with its crenellated towers—or the decayed castle of some bandit chief, are objects more in unison with the scene, and which give birth to painful but not ill-grounded suspicions of the melancholy condition of the inhabitants. Such is the scenery which, during many successive days, presents itself to the traveller throughout the greater part of Persia. Its extensive deserts are unquestionably impressive objects; yet so dreary is the country in general, that the difference between them and the rest of the soil is by no means very discernible.

Disappointed with the face of nature, the stranger seeks in vain for comfort in the appearance of the towns. Forming, it is probable, his ideas of such celebrated places as Ispahan, Bagdad, Shiraz, Bussora, or Tabriz, upon a fanciful model, embellished with Oriental domes, minarets, and columns, he can scarcely be prepared to witness the shapeless mass of ruins and filth, which even the best of these cities will present to his view; while all that they really contain of wealth, cleanliness, or convenience is carefully concealed from the eye.

Surveyed from a commanding situation, a Persian town appears particularly monotonous and uninteresting. The houses, built of mud, do not differ in colour from the earth on which they stand; and from their lowness and irregular construction resemble casual inequalities on its surface rather than human dwellings. Even those of the great seldom exceed one story, and the lofty walls which shroud them from sight produce a blank and cheerless effect. There are no public buildings except the mosques, medressas or colleges, and caravansaries; and these, usually mean like the rest, lie hid in the midst of the mouldering relics of former edifices. The general *coup d'œil* embraces an assemblage of flat roofs, little rounded cupolas, and long walls of mud, thickly interspersed with ruins. Minarets and domes of any magnitude are rare, and few possess claims to elegance or grandeur. Even the smoke, which, towering from the chimnies, and hovering over the roofs of an English city, suggests the existence of life and comfort, does not here enliven the dreary scene; and the only relief to its monotony is to be sought in the gardens, adorned with chinar, cypress, and fruit-trees, which, to a greater or less extent, are seen near all the towns and villages of Persia.

On approaching these places, even such of them as have been capitals of the empire, the traveller casts his eyes around for those marks of human intercourse, and listens for that hum of men, which never fail to cheer the heart and raise the spirits of the wayfarer; but he looks and listens in vain. Instead of the well-ordered road, bordered with hedgerows, inclosures, and gay habitations, and leading in due course to the imposing street of lofty and substantial edifices, he who approaches an Eastern town must thread the narrow and dirty lane, rugged as the torrent's bed, confined by decayed mud-walls or high inclosures of sun-dried bricks, which shut up whatever of verdure the place can boast; he must pick his uncertain way among heights and hollows—the fragments of old buildings, and the pits which have supplied the materials for new ones. At length, reaching the wall, generally in a state of dilapidation, which girds the city, and entering the gateway, where lounge a few squalid guards, he finds himself in a sorry bazaar, or perhaps in a confusion of rubbish as shapeless and disorderly as that without, from which he has escaped. In vain he looks for streets; even houses are scarcely to be discerned amid the heaps of mud and ruins, which are burrowed into holes, and resemble the perforation of a gigantic ant's-nest rather than human abodes. The residences of the rich and great, whatever be their internal comfort or luxury, are carefully secluded by high mud-walls; and around them, even to the very entrances, are clustered the hovels of the poor.

No one defends despotism in the abstract; but the countervailing advantages of "paternal rule" and the benefits of a "united government" are themes on which Tories delight to dwell. But absolute power, at the best, is like a medicine that kills oftener than cures; and even in the exceptions which dazzle the admirers of vigour, the moral effects of absolute power both upon the tyrant and his slaves are altogether overlooked. The most useful despots, when unrestrained by opinion, have generally shown themselves little better than dæmons. Peter the Great tortured Cossacks to death, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands to capricious improvements. Francis of Austria superintends himself the imprisonment of his Italian disaffected, lest Metternich should be negligent or merciful. The prospect does not improve as we travel eastward. Let us take a peep at Shah Abbas the Great as a family man.

As a parent and relative, his character appears in a very revolting light. The bitterest foes of an absolute prince are those of his own household. Abbas had four sons, on whom he doted as long as they were children; but when they grew up towards manhood, they became objects of jealousy, if not of hatred; their friends were considered as his enemies, and praises of them were as a knell to his soul. These unhappy feelings were aggravated by the representations of some of his courtiers; and the princes, harassed and disgusted by their father's behaviour towards them, listened to advice which suggested a direct but dangerous way to safety. The eldest, Suffee Mirza, a brave and high-spirited youth, fell the first victim of this fatal suspicion. The veteran whom the king first proposed to employ as the assassin of his son, tendered his own life as a sacrifice to appease the monarch's anger, but refused to cut off the hope of Persia. Another was found less scrupulous. Behbood Khan, a creature of the court, on pretence of a private injury, stabbed the prince as he came from the bath; but the shelter which he received in the sanctuary of the royal stable, and his subsequent promotion, showed by whom the dagger had been pointed. Neither the tyrant nor his instrument, however, remained long unpunished. Abbas, stung with remorse, put to death on various pretexts the nobles who had poisoned his mind against his heir; while for Behbood he contrived a more ingenious torture,—commanding him to bring the head of his own son. The devoted slave obeyed, and when he presented the gory countenance of his only child, the king, with a bitter smile, demanded what were his feelings. "I am miserable," was the reply. "You should be happy Behbood," rejoined the tyrant, "for you are ambitious, and in your feelings you at this moment equal your sovereign."

But repentance wrought no amendment in the gloomy soul of Abbas. One of his sons had died before the murder of Suffee Mirza; and the eyes of the rest were put out by order of their inhuman parent. The eldest of these, Khodabundeh, had two children, of whom Fatima, a lovely girl, was the delight of her grandfather. Goaded to desperation, the unhappy prince seized his little daughter one day as she came to caress him, and with maniac fury deprived her of life. He then groped for his infant's body, but the shrieking mother bore it from him, and carried it to Abbas. The rage of the distracted monarch at the loss of his favourite gave a momentary joy to the miserable father, who concluded the tragedy by swallowing poison. Horrors like these are of daily occurence in the harem of an Eastern tyrant. Yet such is the king whom the Persians most admire; and so precarious is the nature of despotic power, that monarchs of a similar character alone have successfully ruled the nation. "When this prince ceased to reign," says Malcolm, "Persia ceased to prosper."

The danger, however, in which an heir-presumptive is placed, may sharpen his ingenuity, and form a profound and politic simulator; or the unsettled state of the country may raise to the throne a man with natural and acquired qualities, such as throw those of the generality of European crowned heads far into the shade. Characters of this kind are curious objects of study; but, like the wild beasts of their own country, are observed with most pleasure from a place of safety. The late monarch, Aga Mohammed Khan, was a person of this stamp. Here we have him.

The early misfortunes of this monarch, by secluding him from the best sympathies of his fellow-men, no doubt contributed to the growth of the unfeeling sternness with which he viewed everything that came under his notice; while the restraint in which he was kept taught him patience, self-possession, and dissimulation. "I could not," he has been known to say, "express openly the hatred and revenge I harboured against the murderers of my father and the despoilers of my inheritance; but while sitting with Kureem Khan in his hall of audience, I often used to cut his fine carpets with a penknife concealed under my cloak, and felt some relief in doing him this secret injury: it was foolish, and betrayed a want of forecast; for these carpets are now mine, and I might have calculated then on the chance of their becoming so." He seems always to have acted upon this maxim; snppressing his malevolence only when the gratification of it interfered with his interest.

To his own family, with the exception of his nephews, Baba Khan, the present king of Persia, and Hussein Kouli Khan, he behaved barbarously. Mustapha Kouli Khan, his brother, he deprived of sight; and he inveigled the brave Jaffer Kouli Khan, another brother, by protestations of affection, to come only for one night to Teheran. But that night was fatal; the unsuspecting guest was despatched by assassins posted in a new palace, which he had gone to visit at the tyrant's desire. The body was brought to the king, who mourned over it with every appearance of frantic grief, and, calling his nephew, he accused him as the cause of the crime. "It is for you I have done this," said he; "that gallant spirit would never have suffered you to reign in peace. Persia would have been distracted with continual wars; and to avoid such calamities I have acted with shameful ingratitude, and sinned deeply against God and man!" Yet with a mockery of piety or timidity of superstition, which it is hard to comprehend, he kept with the dead the oath he has violated to the living, by removing the corpse, that very night beyond the city walls.

The first passion of this monarch's heart was love of power; the second, avarice; the third, revenge; and in all these he indulged to excess. He was a keen observer of men, and employed policy as force to subdue his enemies. His most confidential minister being asked whether he was personally brave, answered, "No doubt; but yet I can hardly recollect an occasion where he had an opportunity of displaying courage. That monarch's head," added he emphatically, "never left work for his hands."

The service of Aga Mahommed sometimes betrayed him into awkward and even ludicrous predicaments. While superintending certain punishments one day, he heard a man who had been sentenced to lose his ears, offering to the executioner a few pieces of silver "if he would not shave them very close." He ordered the culprit instantly to be called, and told him that if he would double the sum his ears should not be touched. The man, believing this to be only a facetious manner of announcing his pardon, prostrated himself, uttered his thanks, and was retiring; but he was recalled and given to understand that payment was really expected as the condition of his safety. On another occasion, he himself disclosed a conspiracy to defraud his nobles. Riding out with some courtiers, a mendicant met the party, to whom the king, apparently struck with his distress, ordered a large alms to be given. The example was, of course, followed by all, and the beggar obtained a very considerable sum. That night, the sovereign's impatience betrayed his secret. "I have been cheated," said he, to his minister; "that scoundrel of a mendicant whom you saw this morning, not only promised to return my own money, but to give me half of what he should receive through its means from others!" Horsemen were instantly ordered in pursuit; but the fellow took care not to be caught, and the courtiers laughed in their sleeve at his majesty's disappointment.

Yet no one was more jealous than Aga Mohammed of the respect due to royalty; and he severely rebuked, and was with difficulty withheld from punishing, one of his lords-in-waiting for using unbecoming expressions towards Timur Shah, king of Cabul, while announcing his ambassador. This politic principle of retrieving the regal dignity from the degradation it had suffered in the ephemeral reigns of preceding monarchs, was sometimes carried so far as to exclude the gratification of his cupidity. His minister, Hajji Ibrahim, requested permission one day to introduce two individuals who where willing to pay a high rent for the farm of a particular district, but who were of indifferent reputation. The monarch angrily demanded how he dared to propose to bring such persons into his presence? The hajji replied, "May it please your majasty, they will give the price that can be obtained from any one else." "No matter hajji, the money must be given up; such men must not be permitted to approach the king."

To sum up the character of Aga Mohammed:—he was sagacious, a profound dissembler, yet severely just; and although grasping and avaricious himself a deadly foe to peculation in his officers. To his soldiers he was particularly indulgent, and they repaid his kindness by their fidelity. In the latter years of his reign, his temper, at all times peevish and dangerous, became ferocious. His countenance, which resembled that of a shrivelled old woman, assumed occasionally a horrible expression, of which he was sensible and could not endure to be looked at. Even his confidential domestics approached him trembling; and their blood curdled at the sound of his shrill dissonant voice, which was seldom raised without uttering a term of gross abuse or an order for punishment.

He frequently dwelt on the circumstances of Nadir's fate, as if harbouring a conviction that it might one day be his own; and reprobated the folly of that monarch in threatening when he should have executed, and in trusting when he should have been rigidly reserved. Yet he fell a victim to a greater imprudence than any that could be laid to the charge of his predecessor. While encamped with his army at Sheesha, the capital of Karabaug, in 1797, a dispute occurred between two of his servants, and their noise so enraged him that he commanded them to be instantly put to death. In vain did Saduk Khan Shegaghee, a nobleman of high rank, intercede for them; all he could obtain was a reprieve until next morning, as the day (Friday) being sacred to prayer, he would not profane it by taking their lives. With a singular infatuation, he permitted these very persons, lying under a sentence of death which they knew to be irrevocable, to attended him during this only night of their existence. Despair gave them courage—perhaps they were conscious of secret support in other quarters,—they entered the tent of his majesty while he slept, and with their daggers freed Persia from an odious tyranny, and themselves from the dread of the executioner.

We could easily extend our extracts from any or from all the sections, but our limits warn us to stop. The reader who is desirous of more should lose on time in procuring the volume.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of Henry Masers De Latude, who was confined thirty five Years in the different State Prisons of France. Arranged from the Original Documents by M. Thiery. Published in France in 179[illegible], and now first translated into English, by John William Calcroft. Dublin, 1834.

This work, as the title-page explains, was originally published in France in 179[illegible]. Snatches of the extraordinary history of the hero, who is here his own historian had reached England from time to time, and found their way into the newspapers; but this is the first time that the connected narrative has been published in our language. The story is so marvellous, that we are surprised it was permitted to remain for so many years in obscurity; but the breaking up of the Bastille developed such a number of similar statements of suffering, that probably Latude's case escaped particular attention in the mass of misery of which it formed an item. A life of imprisonment presents but few objects to vary its monotony; day and night are alike, and pass away in stupor, relieved only by the mental agonies of the exhausted and useless faculties, and the accumulating pains of decaying strength. The round of time exhibits no excitement, no change; all is coldness, blind darkness, hopelessness, and vain remorse: the past—a world of pictures—dies away at last, oblivion steals over the mind, and while the body is swiftly rotting into the clay, the intellect is still more rapidly sinking into idiocy. Yet, even the wretch in his dismal cell, without light or heat, breathing a fetid atmosphere, inhaling eternal damps, and banished from the sight of a human face or the sound of a human voice, contrives to create in the very void of the blackest solitude, some sources of melancholy enjoyment. Spiders and mice, flies and crickets, have thus become familiarised to the poor prisoner, as if, under the worst circumstances, nature had provided a vent for the affections with which in her wisdom she had endowed mankind. Every body may remember the story of Trenck's pet, which was deemed, somewhat hastily, to be at least aprochryphal; but we find it corroborated by Latude's narrative, who, in the course of his dreary existence, cultivated a most kindly and consoling friendship with the whole family of rats, and on another occasion, when more favoured by access to the open air, with a brood of pigeons. These things sound ludicrously enough—but we must place ourselves in the situation of the captive before we can entirely comprehend the mysterious progress of such emotions.

M. De Latude was for thirty-five years a close prisoner in the state prisons of France; nor did his misfortunes terminate there; he was manacled, and ill-treated in every conceivable way, his persecutors appeared

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to delight in torturing him by exciting hopes of release, and then plunging him into worse calamities than before. The reader will naturally inquire what M. Latude had done to deserve this almost unexampled cruelty, which not only cost the country a large sum of money,* but seemed to be taken up by successive ministries as if it were an affair of the utmost importance to keep him in his dungeon. We confess we are not able to answer the question. According to his own account he was a remarkably innocent person; but for the sake of human nature we are anxious to believe that there must have been *some* cause, greater than that which he has revealed, for such continued and inexorable despotism.

It appears that at the age of twenty-three he found himself in Paris unemployed. His father, the Marquis De Latude, had placed him under the charge of the commandant of engineers at Bergen Op Zoom, but the peace of 1748 threw him out of that pursuit, and he then went to Paris to study mathematics. At that time, the imperious Marchioness De Pompadour governed France; her will was sovereign authority. She was universally hated, and a thousand projects were afloat for her destruction. It, therefore, became necessary, on her part, to exercise not only the utmost vigilance, but to make terrible examples of her enemies. Young Latude knew all this, and, thirsting for a foolish fame, he contemplated a plan, not to rid the country of this tyrannical woman, but to ingratiate himself in her favour. He forged a letter containing some harmless powder, and put it into the post-office; he then sought an interview with her, and pretended that he had discovered a plot against her life. The Marchioness affected to thank him for his zeal, and even offered him presents. He went away filled with exultation, but in a few days he was arrested, and conveyed to the Bastille. After having been kept in that loathsome prison for some time, he was transferred to the Castle of Vicennes. Here, however, he had a pleasant room, and was so far comparatively well treated, at that resolved to escape, and, observing that an Abbé was in the habit of walking daily in one of the gardens, he took an opportunity of evading his turnkeys, and affecting to run in search of the Abbè, deceived the sentinels, and got safe off into the fields. He immediately went to Paris, but his evil genius, that appears to have haunted him on all occasions prompted him to memorialize the King, apologizing for the fault he had committed towards Madame Pompadour, and praying for the royal mercy. The answer was an arrest: he was seized and re-conducted to the Bastile. His treatment now was extremely cruel, and could scarcely have been endured, had he not the consolation of having a fellow prisoner confined in the same room with him. Undismayed by his misfortunes, he meditated his escape from the Bastile, which appeared absolutely impossible of accomplishment. The difficulties were apparently insurmountable

"It was out of the question to think for a moment of escaping from the Bastile, by the gates. Every physical obstacle was united to render that impracticable. There remained no alternative, but to attempt the *air*. In our Chamber was a chimney, the tunnel of which came out on the summit of the tower; but like all those in the Bastille, it was filled with iron gratings, which in several places scarcely allowed a free passage to the smoke. Supposing we were arrived at the top of the tower, we had under us an abyss of two hundred feet. At the bottom a ditch, commanded on the opposite side by a very high wall, which it was necessary to climb over. We were alone —without implements or materials—watched at every moment of the day and night—overlooked, besides, by a multitude of sentinels, who surrounded the Bastille, and appeared completely to invest it."

Extravagant as this notion was, he proceeded to exercise his ingenuity upon the means of carrying it into effect. His first object was to discover a place to secrete his implements, and this he found beneath the floor, having made such acute observations as convinced him that there was an interval between the flooring of his apartment and the ceiling of the room below. The expedients now resorted to were extraordinary. He sharpened two iron hooks belonging to a table, and converted the steel of a tinder-box into a sort of penknife; with these instruments he and his companion proceeded to wrench away the iron gratings from the chimney. The task was painful and laborious, and occupied them six months. The next thing was to make a wooden ladder, which they effected with equal skill; and next a rope ladder, which they made by unravelling all their linen, &c. The application of this rope ladder is something appalling even to think of.

"The upper part of the building of the Bastile projects over the wall three or four feet; this would necessarily occasion our ladder to wave and swing about as we came down it, enough to turn the strongest head. To obviate this, and prevent our falling and being dashed to pieces in the descent, we made a second rope, three hundred and sixty feet long, to steady the person first descending. This rope was to be reeved through a kind of double block without sheaves, lest it should become jammed, or fixed between the sides and the wheel, and thus keep us suspended in the air, instead of assisting our descent."

Other ropes were made, which engrossed them eighteen months, yet their labour was still incomplete: they wanted instruments by which they could make a way, when they reached the ditch, through the wall into the Porte St. Antoine. These they soon supplied; and now every thing was ready for the fearful experiment.

"We waited patiently till our supper was brought up, and the turnkeys locked us in for the night. I ascended the chimney first: I had the rheumatism in my left arm, but I thought little of the pain, for I soon experienced one much more severe. I had taken none of the precautions used by chimney sweepers: I was nearly choaked by the soot; and having no leathern guards on my knees and elbows, they soon became so excoriated, that the blood ran down on my legs and hands. In this state I arrived at the top of the chimney. As soon as I got there I let down a ball of twine with which I had provided myself. D'Alegre attached to this the end of the rope to which our portmanteau was fastened. I drew it up, untied it, and threw it on the platform of the Bastle. In the same way we hoisted up the wooden ladder, the two iron bars, and all our other articles; we finished by the ladder of ropes, the end of which I allowed to hang down, to aid D'Alegre in getting up, whilst I held the upper part by means of a large wooden peg which we had prepared on purpose. I passed it through the ropes, and placed it across the funnel of the chimney. By these means my compaion mounted much more easily than I had done. I then came down from the top of the chimney, where I had been in a very painful position, and both of us stood on the platform of the Bastile.

We now arranged all our different articles: we began by making a coil of our rope ladder, of about four feet diameter; we rolled it to the tower called *La Tour du Treson*, which appeared the most favourable for our descent. We fastened one end of the ladder to a piece of cannon, and lowered it gently down the wall. Then we fastened the block, and passed the rope of 360 feet long through it: this rope I tied firmly round my body, and D'Alegre slackened it slowly, as I went down. Notwithstanding this precaution, I swang fearfully about in the air, at every step I made. The mere remembrance of my situation makes me shudder. At length I landed safely in the ditch, and D'Alegre immediately lowered the portmanteau and all our other effects. I fortunately found a dry spot, higher than the water which filled the ditch, and there I placed them. My companion then followed my example, and descended without accident; but he had an advantage over me, for I held the ladder with all my strength, and greatly prevented its swinging.

When we both found ourselves safe in the bottom of the ditch, we felt a momentary sensation of regret at not being able to carry away our rope ladder, and other implements—rare and precious monuments of what human industry and exertion can achieve, when inspired by the love of liberty.

It did not rain, and we heard the sentinel marching up and down, at about six toises' distance; we were therefore forced to give up our plan of escaping by the parapet and the governor's garden, and resolved to use our iron bars. We crossed the ditch of the Bastile straight over to the wall which divides it from that of the Porte St. Antoine, and went to work sturdily. Just at this point there was a small ditch of abour six feet broad, and a foot and a half deep, which increased the depth of the water accordingly. Elsewhere it reached up to our middles, and here to our armpits. It had thawed only for a few days, and there was still floating ice in the water. We continued there nine hours exhausted with fatigue and benumbed by the cold. We had scarcely begun our work, when I saw, about twelve feet over our heads, a patrole major, whose lanthorn exactly cast a light over the place we were in. We had no alternative, but to put our heads under water as he passed, and this occurred several times during the night.

At length, after nine hours of incessant alarm and exertion, after having worked out the stones one by one, we succeeded in making, in a wall of four feet and a half thick, a hole sufficiently wide, and we both crept through. We were already giving way to our transport, when we fell into a danger we had not foreseen, and which had nearly proved fatal to us. In crossing the Fossé St. Antoine, to get into the road to Bercy, we fell into the Aqueduct. This Aqueduct had ten feet of water over our heads, and two feet of mud at the bottom, which prevented our walking through to the opposite side, although it was only six feet across. D'Alegre fell on me, and had nearly thrown me down. Had that misfortune happened, we were lost; for neither of us possessed strength enough to get up again, and we must have been smothered. Finding myself laid hold of by D'Alegre, I gave him a violent blow with my fist, which made him let me go: at the same instant, throwing myself forward, I got out of the Aqueduct. I then felt for D'Alegre, and, seizing hold of his hair, drew him to my side. We were soon out of the Fossé, and, just as the clock struck five, found ourselves on the high road.

This is little short of a miracle; but we believe there is no doubt of its truth: the rope and wooden ladders were discovered, after the taking of the Bastile, in a secret closet, with a declaration of the *Maire* attached to them, corroborating the circumstance.

Warned by experience, Latude prepared to leave France, his companion taking one road and he another. After many escapes and privations, however, he was taken again at Amsterdam, through the connivance of the Dutch government, and brought back to the Bastile. He was now treated with greater rigour than before, cast into a dungeon with a few handfuls of straw, and subjected to the most dreadful privations. It was in this place that, to fill the horrible void of solitude, he tamed some rats, and contrived to convert a branch of elder that he found amongst his straw into a flageolet! He also projected several plans for the improvement of different parts of government, which ultimately, through the intercession of friends, procured for him the privilege of walking on the platform on the top of the Bastile. From this place he could see perfectly into the different apartmants of the houses round the Bastile, and discovering two young women at work in one of them, he attracted their attention; and, having with remarkable ingenuity contrived to make implements for writing from the most unpropitious materials, using his blood for ink, he prepared a a packet, containing a full memoir of the iniquitous marchioness, a history of his own sufferings, and certain instructions to his friends. This packet he flung into the street, and the young women took it up with signs of the interest they felt in his cause. Three months and a half elepsed, however without any intelligence, except by daily signals of great animation, the purport of which he could not understand.

At last, on the 18th of April, 1764, at a quarter past nine in the morning, I saw them approach the window and display a roll of paper, on which I read distinctly the following words, in large characters—*The Marchioness de Pompadour died yesterday, April the* 17th, 1764.

"I thought," exclaims Latude, "I saw the heavens expand themselves!" He imagined that his persecutions were now at an end; but he was mistaken. Strict injunctions were issued to the officers of the Bastile to conceal the death of the marchioness from the prisoner; and when it was discovered that Latude was in possession of the fact—which he foolishly disclosed in a letter demanding his release—he was condemned to new tortures. He appears to have wearied the Minister of Police, and other members of the government, with remonstrances and appeals, and to have exhibited irritation and intemperance which offended them. But how could it have been otherwise? His sufferings were almost without parallel, and the bitterness with which they filled him was natural. Loaded with irons, he was again transferred to Vincennes. A dangerous illness followed, and the governor, who was a humane man, procured him a commodious apartment, and the privilege of walking in the garden. He soon turned this privilege to account—it suggested to him the thought of again attempting his escape.

On the 23d of November, 1765, I was walking in the garden about four o'clock in the afternoon; the weather had been clear, but suddenly a dense fog came on: the idea that it might favour my escape instantly presented itself to my imagination. I seized on it with transport: but how could I get rid of my constant keepers, and evade the sentries who guarded every passage? I had two gaolers and a sergeant at my side, who never quitted me for a single second. I could not engage with them; their arms, their number, and their physical strength, rendered them too great an overmatch for me; neither could I glide away by stealth, and get to a distance from them; their duties were to accompany me, and watch sedulously my most trifling motions. I had no chance but by a bold stroke, which might throw them off their guard, and give me a momentry start while they recovered their surprise. I addressed the sergeant with confidence, and made him remark the thick fog which had so suddenly risen. "How do you find this weather." said I. "Very bad, Sir," replied he. I rejoined on the instant, in a simple and collected tone, "And I—I find it most excellent for an escape." Whilst speaking these words, I threw off with each of my elbows the two sentries who were by my side; I pushed the sergeant violently and fled.

I passed close to a third sentry, who only perceived me when I had got beyond him. The four were joined by others, and cried out lustily, "Seize him! seize him!" It was impossible to escape. On the instant I conceived the idea of profiting by this circumstance to force a passage through the crowd who were hastening to arrest me. I shouted out louder than the rest "Seize him! seize him!" I made a motion with my hands conformable to my words. All were deceived by this trick, and by the fog which favoured it: they imitated me, and ran and pursued with me the fugitive I appeared to point out. I got considerably in advance of the rest, and had only a single pace further to pass over. I was already at the extremity of the court; one sentinel only remained, but it was difficult to deceive him; for obviously the first person who presented himself would appear suspicious, and it was his duty to arrest him. My calculation was too just; at the first cries of "Seize him!" he placed himself in the middle of the passage, which in the spot was very narrow; and to complete my ill-luck, he knew me perfectly. His name was Chenu. At soon as I approached his post, he intercepted my passage, calling out to me to stop, or he would run his bayonet through my body. "My dear Chenu." said I to him, "you are incapable of such an action; your orders are to arrest, but not to kill me," I had slackened my pace, and came up to him slowly; as soon as I was close to him, I sprang upon his musquet; I wrenched it from him with such violence, that he was thrown down in the struggle. I jumped over his body, flinging the musquet to a distance of ten paces, lest he should fire it after me, and once more I achieved my liberry.

A man who possessed so much energy, courage, and perseverance, united to such ingenuity and talent, deserved his liberty; but there was a waywardness in his disposition that invariably thwarted his good fortune. He appeared to have a *penchant* for difficulties, that always marred his prospects of success. He no sooner accomplished an object, than he adopted some step to deprive himself of its advantages. From Vincennes he made his way to Paris, to the house of the two young women, who had taken so deep an interest in his fate; but they were poor, and he was an outcast. In a mixed mood of dispair and false confidence, he resolved to write to his personal enemy and persecutor, M. De Sartine, the Lieutenant of Police, offering to surrender his address, and promising implicit silence and obedience, if he would ensure him his liberty. The result may be anticipated. He was seized again, and again plunged into the dangeon of Vincennes. He was not aware that the intention of the minister was to confine him in an *oubleitte*, which literally means to *forget him*. An *oubliette* is a subterranean dungeon, where the prisoner is suffered to drag on his existence at the pleasure of his gaolers, and is ultimately either, starved or put to death secretly—in fact *forgotten*. This he afterwards discovered. In the mean time, his mind was still busy in inventing expedients to occupy his time, or accomplish his escape. One of his plans was to pierce the walls of the keep, which were five feet thick, and by this means, with the help of a long stick and written papers, to hold up a communication with the prisoners who were permitted, one by one, to walk in the yard beyond. This design occupied him twenty-six months, but he finally achieved it. We must pass over the details of his sufferings, and his plans during this imprisonment, which the reader's imagination will partially supply; his contrivances for writing were surprising, and his perseverance in availing himself of them, was still more wonderful.

At length the wretched captive, after repeated applications, was informed that his liberty would be restored him, but that the minister thought it expedient to accustom him by degrees to purer air, and that he should therefore first be removed to a convent of monks, This leads us to an expressive illustration of the oblivion of close confinement.

I soon experienced the effects of M. de Rougemont's instructions. The two exempts when they entered the carriage, proceeded to bind me, and conducted us to Charenton. My companion in misfortune preserved more courage and composure than I did. He told me he was a Swiss, from the Canton of Fribourg, and that his name was Thorin. He enquired the news, and, in the course of their replies, our keepers informed us *that Louis the Fifteenth had died seventeen months before.*

This convent of Charenton turned out to be a lunatic asylum kept by monks; and the new horror of being confined amongst madmen. At length, through the intercession of some of the benevolent heads of the institution the bounds of his prison were enlarged.

He now mingled with the prisoners, many of whom were confined for offences of a personal and political nature, and were no more insane than their keepers. He soon made friends amongst them and one of them, who had powerful means, interested his mother on behalf of Latude. The lady wrote in his favour to M. De St. Vigor, the comptroller of the Queen's household, and the result was an answer for which the victim was little prepared. M. De St. Vigor atually procured an order for his liberation!

At length, then, I was free! I left Charenton the instant that the order arrived. I was without hat or coat; my wardrobe consisted of a single pair of stockings and breeches, torn and full of holes; instead of shoes, I had an old pair of slippers, which the brethren out of charity had given me; a great coat I had bought at Brussels in 1747, reduced to rottenness in the dungeons I had so long inhabited, and devoured by insects: this completed my equipment. I was without a penny in my pockets; without resources, acquaintances, or friends. But I was regardless of all these circumstances: it was enough—I was free!

How long was this dream of freedom to last? Poor Latude in the first paroxysm of delight, overlooked the fact that the *l ttre de cachet* which opened the gates of his prison also contained a sentence of banishment! He no sooner reached Paris than he was compelled, on the peril of his newly—found liberty, to take the road to Montagnac, the place to which he was exiled, and which, for private reasons, was the last he would have voluntarily chosen. But his miseries did not end here. When he reached St. Brieci, forty-three leagues from Paris, he was again arrested *in the King's name.*

This continual and continued persecution, we frankly confess, appears to us to be incredible. What did he do to merit such consistent and relentless severity? Even the changes that frequently took place in the administration brought him no good—his fortune was still the same. If there were no other cause than that to which he attributes his sufferings, then the government of France was unquestionably the vilest despotism that ever the world saw!

He was now sentenced to the *Bicêtre!* It is scarcely necessary to explain that this prison was more horrible than even the Bastille. Latude shuddered when the name was pronounced The miseries which he endured in this place are too shocking to allow us to refer to them in detail. Yet against all his calamities he bore up with a strong heart, and still persisted in writing and remonstrating whenever he found an opportunity. After repeated ineffectual attempts to excite attention, he prepared an elaborate memorial, which he bribed a messenger to deliver for him. The messenger, however, dropped the packet in the street. Fortunately a young female picked it up, and immediately conceived the design of fulfilling the purpose which it set forth. This heroic woman, whose name was Madame Legros, dedicated herself to the generous task of seeking to obtain the release of a man whom she had never seen. Her husband also gave all the aid in his power. Day and night she was employed in soliciting interest on behalf of the victim: she denied herself even the comforts of life to enable her to prosecute her object. She waited on ministers and ladies of the court, was not to be repulsed by coldness or threats, and although the obstacles that lay before her were of a nature to daunt the most masculine mind, she resolved never to give up a design which seems to have inspired her with more than human firmness and patience. All those who had formerly professed a sympathy for Latude shrank from Madame Legros, warning her that she was running herself into the most serious danger by interfering on behalf of a person who was absolutely prescribed by the King. Still she persisted, and addressed herself to upwards of two hundred persons for aid and intercession, but she was every where rejected with anger or empty promises. At this time she had never seen Latude, being unable to obtain access to the Bicêtre. At length she devised a means of accomplishing that object. She interested the Abbé Legal to procure an order to see the prisoner: it was obtained, but for himself alone, and she could only have the gratification of seeing the prisoner cross the court on his way to the hall. She communicated to Latude that she would be amongst the crowd, and that he might know her by a branch of box which she should carry in her hand.

The anticipated hour arrived; two keepers, armed with huge clubs, opened the wicket of my cell, and ordered me to follow them. My feelings overpowered the feeble remains of my strength, my knees trembled, and I could scarcely drag myself along, supported by my attendant guards. And what was the situation of my friend, my more than mother? Pale and breathless with anxiety, she awaited my approach. She saw me, and averted her eyes with involuntary horror. She beheld a loathsome spectre, with haggard eyes, wrinkled features, livid lips, and a long-neglected beard, which nearly concealed his face, and descended to his waist; she saw me tottering with palsied steps and scantily covered with foul and wretched tatters. I arrived near the spot where she was standing; at first my feeble sight, dazzled by the unwonted brilliancy of day-light, refused to aid my wishes, and I was unable to distinguish her, but my heart soon guided my imperfect organs. I saw, I flew towards her—I found myself pressed in her arms, and our tears mingled copiously together. It is in vain to attempt a description of this extatic moment, which almost balanced the amount of my sufferings during thirty-four years of dispair and persecution.

I was compelled to tear myself from my friend, to enter the hall where the Abbé Legal awaited me: she waited the moment of my return; I found myself in her arms; we wept in concert, and the humanity of my guards even allowed me the opportunity of a few minutes' conversation

This incident falls like a ray of sunlight on a landscape. Fortunately it brings us to a happy [illegible]. For three years Madame Legros persevered. At the time she received an answer "that M. Latude would never be set at liberty:" but even that did not turn her aside from her purpose. At length she moved Madame Necker in her interest. That disinterested woman threw her heart into the affair, and a final order for his liberation was obtained: but it was accompanied by a sentence of banishment to Montagnac. Here again the genius of Madame Legros interposed effectually. She would not suffer the prisoner to leave his dungeon until she made further exertions to get this sentence removed.

My enemies dreaded that I should seek revenge or redress by appealing to the public, and they were shaken by the warm instances of my self-imposed guardians. But they yielded, as on all other occasions, by slow and reluctant degrees. At first, they agreed that I should remain three days in Paris, and finally consented that I should reside in the metropolis, on condition of never appearing in the coffee-houses, on the public walks, or in any place of public amusement. These precautionary stipulations form a powerful commentary on the blindness of my persecutors, who forgot that their own fears condemned them, and proved the injustice of their conduct.

My generous friend had employed the entire night in soliciting and obtaining the new order which revoked the mandate for my exile. She returned home at two o'clock in the morning, exhausted with fatigue. She scarcely waited till the first break of day but sent her husband and M. Girard to communicate to me her final success. She followed them almost immediately, and we found ourselves together. It was the 22d of March, 1784, a day for ever memorable in the history of my life on which I entered upon my new existence. My friends embraced me by turns; we wept in concert, and our tears at length were unmixed with any fears or apprehensions for the future. The past appeared like a hideous dream; but it was over, and the prospect before us presented nothing but peace and tranquillity. I accompanied them to their humble dwelling, where I found an apartment prepared for me, and every thing arranged as if I had been long expected. I gazed around me with almost infantine enjoyment; the most trifling object arrested my attention, and I found happiness and gratification in every thing that presented itself.—*Atlas, February* 9.

It is not commonly known to what a prodigious extent money has been invested by foreigners in United States' loans and other undertakings, owing, without doubt, to the very high credit enjoyed by that Government, as well as to its being placed out of the reach of disasters which in Europe are constantly disturbing public credit. The debt of the United States being now nearly all redeemed the same preference seems to have been established in favour of the stock and other securities of the separate states of the union, in all of which much foreign capital will be found to have been placed. We have seen a list of the amount held by foreigners, in the various securities issued by the state of Pennsylvania, consisting of loans and canal undertakings under the guarantee of the local Government. The total quantity of stock thus created forms a capital of 16,463,660 dollars, of which 9,301,711 dollars (much more than half) is held by foreigners. Of the other states we have seen no precise return, but the proportion is no doubt very great, though the Northern States, as longer established and better administered, appear to obtain a decided preference.—*Times, Feb.* 28.

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* On one occasion it cost the government to retake him, after he had effected his escape into Holland, no less a sum than 9000.

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